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Established 1887

Against Anti-War Groups Under Nixon

Illegal CIA Operation in U.S. Alleged

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The Central Intelligence Agency, which is widely regarded as the most powerful intelligence operation during the Nixon administration, is alleged to have conducted a major, illegal domestic intelligence operation during the Nixon administration against the anti-war movement and other dissenting groups in the United States, according to well-placed government sources.

An extensive investigation by the New York Times has established that intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens were maintained by a special unit of the CIA that was reporting directly to Richard Helms, then the director of Central Intelligence and now the ambassador to Iran.

In addition, the sources said, a check of the CIA's domestic files ordered last year by Mr. Helms's successor, James Schlesinger, produced evidence of dozens of other illegal activities by members of the CIA inside the United States, beginning in the 1950s, including break-ins, wiretapping and the surreptitious inspection of mail.

Mr. Schlesinger was succeeded at the CIA by William Colby in September, 1973. Those alleged operations, while also prohibited by law, were not aimed at dissident American citizens, the sources said, but instead were a different category of domestic activities that were secretly carried out as part of operations aimed at suspected foreign intelligence agents operating in the United States.

The official also said that the requirement to maintain files on American citizens emanated, in part, from the so-called Huston plan. That plan, named for its author, Tom Charles Huston, a presidential aide, was a White House project in 1970 calling for the use of such illegal activities as burglaries and wiretapping to combat anti-war activities and student turmoil that the White House believed were being "fomented" as the Huston plan stated—by black extremists.

Former President Richard Nixon and his top aides have repeatedly said that the proposal, which had been adamantly opposed by J. Edgar Hoover, then the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was never implemented.

1947 Act

Under the 1947 act setting up the CIA, the agency was forbidden to have "police, subpoena, law enforcement powers or internal security functions" inside the United States. These responsibilities fall to the FBI, which maintains a special internal security unit to deal with foreign intelligence threats.

As part of its alleged effort against dissident Americans in the late 1960s and early 1970s, the sources said, the CIA authorized agents to follow and photograph participants in anti-war and other demonstrations. The CIA also set up a network of informants who were ordered to penetrate anti-war groups, the sources said.

At least one avowedly anti-war member of Congress was among those placed under surveillance by the CIA, the sources said. Other members of Congress were said to be included in the CIA's dossier on dissident Americans.

"This is explosive. It could destroy the agency," an official with access to details of the alleged domestic spying in a recent interview. He described the program as similar in intent to the Army domestic surveillance programs that were harshly censured by Congress four years ago.

Names Unknown

The names of the various "dissident" congressmen could not be learned, nor could any specific information about domestic CIA break-ins and wiretappings be obtained.

These alleged activities are known to have distressed both Mr. Schlesinger, now the secretary of defense, and William Colby, the current CIA director.

Mr. Colby has reportedly told associates that he is considering the possibility of asking the attorney general to institute legal action against some of those who had been involved in the alleged domestic activities.

Mr. Helms left the CIA in February, 1973, for his new post in Tehran. Despite overseas telephone calls, he could not be reached.

Mr. Colby refused to comment on the domestic spying issue but one day after the depth of his feelings emerged during an off-the-record talk he gave last Monday night at the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

The CIA chief, who had been informed the previous week of the inquiry by The Times, said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



RESCUE MISSION—Austrians search for missing skiers at Kitzbuehel yesterday.

Nine Skiers Killed by Austrian Avalanche

KITZBUEHEL, Austria, Dec. 22 (UPI).—One of Austria's worst avalanche disasters, which claimed the lives of nine skiers yesterday, was apparently caused by the disregard of safety signs, the police said today.

"It seems as if at least some of the skiers killed in the tragedy disregarded the warnings," a police official said.

The victims were identified as five West Germans and four Austrians. Four other Austrians survived.

The disaster occurred on the steep slopes of the Steinbergkogel, one of the most popular skiing areas of the resort of Kitzbuehel.

The slopes are noted for being extremely dangerous during the early skiing season, especially at temperatures above freezing.

More than 300 rescuers worked throughout the night with dogs trained to detect bodies in the snow.

A court commission began investigating the incident today. The commission is concentrating on whether the warning signs usually put up on the Steinbergkogel under similar weather conditions were properly placed.

The police said most avalanche disasters in recent years

were caused by carelessness and disregard of warnings.

A total of 674 persons have died in avalanches in Austria in the past 20 years, authorities said. Most of the victims were West Germans.

Iceland Town Devastated

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The government has ordered emergency help for the east coast fishing town of Neskaupstadur, which was devastated Friday by an avalanche that claimed at least 10 lives.

The avalanche destroyed oil storage tanks, releasing up to 50 tons of fuel oil into the sea.

60,000 to Teach in Countryside

Parade Launches Ethiopia Rural Program

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Ethiopia, launched on its own way to socialism Friday, marked the official opening of an ambitious rural development campaign yesterday with a parade by 20,000 students clad in new khaki uniforms.

The boys and girls marched around Addis Ababa's race course, watched by the chairman of the ruling Military Council, Gen. Teferi Benti, and the two vice-chairmen of the 120-member council.

One of them, Maj. Mengistu Haile-Mariam, is considered the driving force behind Friday's policy statement in which the council pledged to turn Ethiopia into a Socialist state with a one-party system, direct government control of most of the economy, and collective farms on government land.

It was the first time that Maj. Mengistu, 36, has appeared in public in his official role. The major comes from a humble family and is known for his radical ideas. The council's second vice-chairman, Maj. Adnait Abate, also appeared in public for the first time in his official capacity.

The rural development campaign opened yesterday involves 60,000 university undergraduates, high-school students and teachers. They are to go into the countryside for nine months to conduct a literacy drive and

teach such subjects as improved farming methods and basic health care. But the campaign's main aim is to explain the aims of the Military Council in this largely agricultural country.

Addressing the students, Gen. Teferi said the campaign signaled the beginning of "an era of progress and development through cooperation."

He made no reference to Socialism or Friday's policy declaration but held out the example of Cuba, Tanzania and India, which he said had successfully implemented similar campaigns.

Ethiopia's students have been in the forefront of demands for a Socialist system. Those in the parade yesterday doffed their caps and waved them to salute Gen. Teferi and the other Ethiopian officials seated in the grandstand with the diplomatic corps.

Occasionally groups of marchers burst into revolutionary songs, but the overall impression given by the students was one of apathy.

Jet fighters flew low over the race course as a municipal brass band preceded by drum majorettes in miniskirts led the two-hour parade.

Soldiers armed with sub-machine guns guarded the entrance. A light machine gun was placed on the balcony of the racing club building behind the grandstand.

At least six persons were injured, including two women, when police charged a crowd of about 1,500 trying to force their way into the compound. No other incidents were reported.

China, Cuba Cited

GENEVA, Dec. 22 (AP).—Ethiopia's Socialist program will

Venezuelan Plane Crashes With 70

CARACAS, Dec. 22 (AP).—A domestic Venezuelan jetliner with 70 persons aboard exploded today shortly after takeoff from Matamoros Airport, about 300 miles east of Caracas, according to an airline spokesman.

First reports indicated that there were few if any survivors, the spokesman said.

The DC-9 Avenas aircraft was carrying 66 passengers and a crew of four, the airline spokesman said.

He said reports indicated that several foreigners were aboard but he could not identify them.

"There was an explosion aboard shortly after takeoff and then the aircraft went down," he said.

The plane was bound for Caracas.

have features similar to those of China and Cuba, an Ethiopian diplomat said yesterday. He said that Ethiopian policy would be realistic and pragmatic.

Pantaye Birra, acting head of the Ethiopian mission to the United Nations here, was asked at a news conference whether Socialist systems in other countries could serve as a model for the plans of the Ethiopian leadership. He noted that the campaign resembles the programs of China and of Fidel Castro, but Ethiopian Socialism will be adapted to Ethiopian conditions, he said.

He termed them quite similar to those in China and Cuba. He said the leadership might also learn from the experiences of neighboring Tanzania.

He emphasized that Ethiopia would continue to take a non-aligned stance in foreign affairs.

Terrorist Attack on Tour Bus In Israel Injures U.S. Girl, 16

JERUSALEM, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—A grenade was hurled by guerrillas today at a bus carrying 17 American pilgrims touring the Holy Land. It wounded a 16-year-old American girl and an Arab bystander.

Some witnesses said shots also were fired at the tour bus in the incident on the outskirts of Jerusalem, at the village of El Azaria, but police said they could find no evidence of bullets.

The 17 pilgrims from Jacksonville, Fla., had just visited the church of St. Lazarus, which is reputed to be on the site where Christ brought back Lazarus from the dead, at Bethany.

As the bus turned away from a souvenir shop, the grenade exploded in front of it, shattering the windows.

Hit in Leg

The girl, Dejean Replogle, was hit in a leg by shrapnel and taken to Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital for surgery to remove grenade fragments. Her condition was not serious, it was reported.

A villager repairing a car nearby was slightly injured.

A spokesman for the Palestinian Liberation Organization said in Beirut that the group was responsible for the attack and warned foreigners to stay away from Jerusalem.

"We advise visitors not to go to occupied Palestine as we are not responsible if they get hurt during the escalation of commando activity against the Israeli enemy," the spokesman said in a statement released by Wafa, the PLO's news agency.

The Israeli driver of the tour

Discontent Hinted by Russia on Trade Bill

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The Soviet Union acknowledged yesterday a hint of dissatisfaction with the passage by Congress on Friday of trade legislation extending the Russians credit terms and lower import tariffs.

An initial announcement circulated by the news agency Tass noted that the legislation had passed with qualifications that, it said, were tacked on by "opponents" of expanding Soviet-American trade. Tass did not explain that the provisions linked the U.S. concessions to assurances of freer Soviet emigration.

Instead, the Tass announcement, which appeared last night in the government newspaper Izvestia, referred back to Moscow's disclaimer last week that any deal had been struck with Washington on the emigration issue.

Meanwhile, the Soviet press also reported a speech containing an ideological defense of East-West trade made by ranking Soviet Communist party official Friday in Budapest.

Speaking at a meeting preparing a conference of European Communist parties next year, Boris Ponomarev, who heads the Kremlin's relations with Communist parties in the West, contended that mutual trade "promotes the struggle" by extending "concrete economic actions" toward the goal of ending the recession in the West.

The brief Tass announcement on the legislation was seen as only an initial reaction until a more detailed official appraisal could be offered in the Soviet press. However, it confirmed Moscow's insistence that it has given no assurances on emigration and suggested that the Russians might keep finding fault with the concessions, perhaps to counter any U.S. complaints about lack of visible movement on emigration.

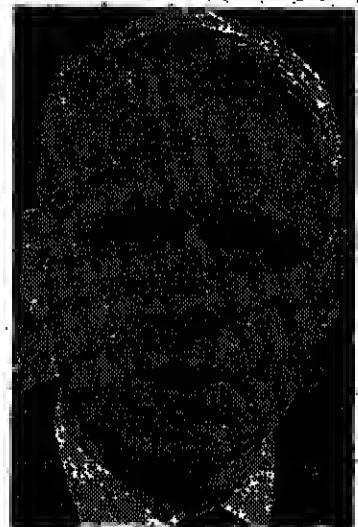
Such a tack seemed clearer last night in a subsequent Tass commentary reviewing the record of the 83d Congress that disparaged the amendments on emigration as "a crude intervention into the internal affairs of the Soviet Union" that would prove "at variance with the interests of the American people itself."

Soviet unhappiness with the amendments was underscored by a cartoon today in the Communist party newspaper Pravda. It depicted a fat capitalist writing "Interference in Internal Affairs" on a large ball and chain labeled "Internal Trade."

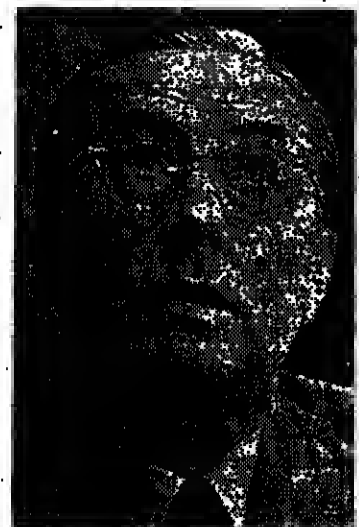
Jewish activists have reacted with general approval to the trade-bill passage, but Andrei Sakharov, the dissident nuclear physicist, told foreign newsmen that Moscow's disavowal of concessions should have been taken more seriously by Congress.



Richard Helms



James Schlesinger



William Colby

Senate Unit Condemns Pentagon's Spying

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—A Senate Armed Services Committee report yesterday condemned U.S. Defense Department spying on the White House National Security Council but said the incidents in 1970 and 1971 were isolated and posed no threat to civilian control of the military.

The committee said that the rifling of trash bags containing classified material and the pilfering of papers from the briefcase of Henry Kissinger to get information for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was an unjustifiable breakdown in professional conduct, by a Navy Yeoman.

But it said that Rear Adm. Robert W. Welander, who headed the joint chiefs liaison office in the White House, was "a competent participant" in the actions of Yeoman Charles Radford and must bear the major responsibility.

The committee reported publicly on its hearings on inquiry in February and March into the unauthorized transmission of National Security Council

documents from Yeoman Radford, through Adm. Welander to Adm. Thomas Moore, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

It said that it found no evidence that it was improper for Adm. Moore to have access to the material provided by the liaison office. The report did not speculate on reasons for the spying.

An inquiry into leaks of classified National Security Council information to columnist Jack Anderson in December, 1971, the committee found them to be "a serious compromise to national security decision-making." It regretted lack of prosecution.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., the committee chairman, said that a copy of the report will be sent to the Justice Department "for whatever further action is deemed appropriate." Another copy will be sent to the Navy and Defense Department with a recommendation that it be considered in evaluating the performance of Yeoman Radford and Adm. Welander.

But No Casualties Reported

IRA Stages Heavy Attacks Before Truce

BELFAST, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army gunmen staged rocket and machine-gun attacks on two border police stations yesterday and, in two provincial towns, bombs exploded in shops.

No casualties were reported in any of the incidents, police said. The attacks occurred about 30 hours before the IRA's declared cease-fire comes into effect at midnight tonight.

Gunmen attacked the police station at Keady, 50 miles south of Belfast, with rockets and mortars and kept up a steady barrage of rifle and machine-gun fire.

Police said that at least five mortar shells and several rockets were fired in an attack by at least 12 men.

Other gunmen carried out a machine-gun and rifle attack on a border police station at Kinawad, 80 miles southwest of Belfast.

Christmas Wrapping

At Lurgan, 25 miles southwest of Belfast, a bomb in a Christmas-wrapped package blew up in a hardware store. Police said customers became suspicious of the parcel left on the counter and

the shop was evacuated 10 minutes before the blast.

At Castledawson, 25 miles south of Belfast, a bomb exploded in a bread shop after a warning to a local telephone exchange.

A British Army spokesman said demolition experts blew up a car in Belfast with a controlled explosion because it was thought to be carrying a bomb.

The spokesman also said troops found two rifles, two pistols and ammunition in a convent school following an incident Friday night when a patrol came under fire.

Meanwhile, acting on a telephone tip from a man who said he was a member of the "Protestant Avengers," police found the body of a 35-year-old man in a roadside ditch at Carriguff, about eight miles south of Belfast. The victim died from a gunshot wound in the head.

The IRA said Friday it will begin an 11-day Christmas truce in Northern Ireland and Britain, beginning at midnight tonight. But it pledged "no let-up in our winter offensive" until the deadline.

The IRA is waging a guerrilla war to drive Britain's 16,000

troops out of Northern Ireland and unite the province with the Irish Republic. Recently, it has stepped up a bombing campaign in Britain.

Marches for Peace

DUBLIN, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Most Rev. Alan Buchanan, Archbishop of Ireland, said today that peace marches showed Irishmen's determination to end violence. The marches were held here, in Navan, County Meath, and in Belfast.

The marches are part of a campaign by churches in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic to bring peace to Northern Ireland, where 1,141 persons have died in more than five years of strife.

Archbishop Buchanan and Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist and Jewish leaders led a crowd estimated by police at 10,000 through the city center. Marchers carried banners reading, "Goodwill Builds Peace—Killing Destroys."

"These huge crowds are a sample of our determination to work and pray for peace in Ireland," Archbishop Buchanan said.

Blast at Harrods Touches Off Bomb Hunt in Knightsbridge

LONDON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—A bomb exploded yesterday in Britain's most exclusive shopping district, setting off a hunt for the third floor.

There was one minor casualty, according to Cmdr. Robert Huntley, head of Scotland Yard's bomb squad. He said the almost simultaneous discovery of the explosive by a Harrods staff member and a telephone warning allowed 10 minutes for Christmas shoppers and the store staff to be evacuated.

[Tonight, a bomb was thrown at the home near Buckingham Palace of former Prime Minister Edward Heath. Mr. Heath was away for the day conducting a concert of Christmas carols at his hometown, Broadstairs in Kent. A fire brigade spokesman said there apparently were no injuries, the AP reported.]

The Harrods bombing, the second such incident here in three days, occurred a day after the militant Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army announced

a Christmas cease-fire in Britain and Northern Ireland, effective at midnight tonight.

The bomb, in a bag on a display shelf of the automobile accessory department of Harrods, was found by a staff member about the time that a warning was telephoned to the London Sunday Mirror.

A newspaper spokesman said the caller had an Irish accent and that he had said there were three bombs, in shopping bags, in the big store in the Knightsbridge section of the city.

Cmdr. Huntley said at a news conference later that between 25 and 30 persons were in the automobile accessory department when the store's alarm sounded.

He said the bomb exploded at 5:07 p.m. and caused "quite considerable damage."

The police began a search for the other bombs. Parts of Knightsbridge were cordoned off and people were warned to leave the area in case bombs had been placed in parked cars.

Persons living in the vicinity (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



AFTER THE BLAST—Police and officials of Harrods examining the bomb damage.

In Talks on Economic Cooperation

Chirac Says He, Shah Agree On France's Gold Revaluation

TEHRAN, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said today that he had ironed out differences between France and Iran over France's decision to revalue its gold reserves, the French News agency AFP reported.

Mr. Chirac had talks with the Shah and Premier Amir Abbas

Hoveyda on the second day of an official visit here.

"I can say there is no longer any disagreement between us," Mr. Chirac told reporters after having lunch with the Shah.

France announced Friday that it would revalue its gold reserves to free-market prices. The free-market price for gold is about four times the official price of \$422 an ounce, but financial experts agreed that the French move was basically an accounting change.

Mr. Chirac said he and the Shah also discussed bilateral political and economic issues as well as the international situation.

The joint communiqué to be issued tomorrow at the end of Mr. Chirac's visit was expected to contain details of the numerous joint cooperation agreements being discussed.

These were expected to include construction of a \$300-million subway system in Tehran by French companies, and the adoption by Iran of the French Sécam color-television system.

France would install 20 regional television centers covering the entire country. Iranian technicians would receive training from French experts and receivers would be jointly built by the two countries in Iran, the communiqué was expected to say.

The newspaper Kayhan said that a possible summit meeting for anti-inflation planning by leaders of oil-producing and oil-consuming countries was also discussed today.

It said the Shah, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, President Ford, France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the leaders of Venezuela, Algeria and possibly four other Third World nations would hold a summit conference to discuss world inflation.

Buying Power Seen Key

TEHRAN, Dec. 22 (AP).—A spokesman for the Shah has cautioned against possible erroneous interpretation of the ruler's remarks warning the West about increasing the value of gold held by governments.

The spokesman said the Shah's warning that oil exporters may raise their prices if the West revalues its gold was carefully linked to the question of whether or not gold revaluation leads to a decline in the purchasing power of the oil countries.

He quoted the Shah as having said in an interview last week: "If the up-ricing of gold reserves proves to lead to an erosion of the real purchasing power of oil-exporting nations from revenues accruing from exports of their oil, these countries should take necessary steps aimed at protecting their real purchasing power."

The Iranian monarch gave the interview after President Ford and President Giscard d'Estaing agreed that governments wishing to do so should be allowed to value their gold at market prices, now running above \$185 an ounce. The Shah voiced concern that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has committed itself to freeze oil prices until Oct. 1, and said:

"If they want to strangle us in that nine-month freeze, we will be like people who are drowning, having recourse to anything. It could eventually be the collapse of the whole monetary system."

Greek Victim's Care

ATHENS, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Greek Army Maj. Spyros Moustaklis, 48, a World War II hero tortured under the former military dictatorship, yesterday was flown to the United States for medical treatment at Greek government expense, a family spokesman said.

The lawyer, William Kinister, said that Mr. Clark had planned to visit members of the group, awaiting trial on murder, bombing and similar charges, in prison here in January.

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Associated Press
CONDEMNED—François-Pierre Ronget is led by Lebanese policeman during a court hearing earlier this month.

Terrorist Attack on Tour Bus In Israel Injures U.S. Girl, 16

(Continued from Page 1)
As a result of offensive operations at the bases of terror in whatever part of the world they may be," he said in a radio interview.

Meanwhile, it was learned today that Israel and Lebanon have agreed on a Christmas truce along part of their common border to allow the Arab olive harvest to proceed. Under the terms of the cease-fire, Arab guerrillas will move out of the Hasbiya area and Israel will stop its "preventive" artillery bombardments in the region, UN sources said.

In Beirut, an underground Communist movement today

claimed responsibility for two explosions outside a supermarket last night. The movement said in a statement that the attack was a warning to the supermarket company to distribute food to poor families.

Beirut Death Term

BEIRUT, Dec. 22 (AP).—A Lebanese military court yesterday imposed a death sentence on Frenchman François Ronget, 42, on charges of spying for Israel and aiding Israeli commandos who killed three Palestinian guerrilla leaders in a raid here on April 10, 1973.

Defense lawyers said the death sentence would be appealed.

Shipping Dispute Shuts Most Of Kenya-Tanzania Border

By Dial Torgerson

NAIROBI, Dec. 22.—Kenya has closed all but one of its border crossings with Tanzania, apparently in an attempt to force Tanzania to reopen its roads for Kenyan trucks' travel between Kenya and Zambia.

A bus company official said the government expects to close the last crossing point Jan. 1. Kenya halted passenger train service to Tanzania last Wednesday.

Kenya was also threatening to fire thousands of Tanzanians holding jobs in Kenya. The dispute was a threat to the seven-year-old East African Community, which is composed of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The community operates railroads, postal, cable, telephone, harbor, customs and airline systems.

In the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, officials said that they were "bewildered" and "surprised" by the Kenya border closings.

Tanzanian spokesmen said there would be no government comment until Kenya explains the moves. The Kenya government said only that the district commissioner of Coast Province closed the crossing points at Horohoro and Taveta and that the westernmost post, at Tarime, was closed because of a cholera outbreak in western Kenya.

Only the border post at Namanga remained open. It was crowded with Tanzanians and Kenyans crossing the line for Christmas trips and with tourists rushing to beat what was reported to be an impending closing there.

In some cases Kenya border officials let Kenyans and tourists cross the line but refused admission to Tanzanians.

The Watergate Trial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Watergate cover-up trial will enter its 59th day tomorrow, with defense lawyers continuing their final arguments in the conspiracy case.

State Henry Kissinger, it was said, does not want to be faced with a similar situation in Spain following the end of the Franco era.

While Washington does not anticipate a military coup in Spain, it has discovered in recent public opinion soundings that the United States is not popular here and that few Spaniards support an extension of the agreements about U.S. bases in Spain under present terms.

In current negotiations, Spain is holding out for a mutual security treaty, even though U.S. officials have pointed out that such an arrangement has little chance of approval by the U.S. Senate.

During his three-day visit here to brief Spanish officials on the recent NATO meeting in Brussels, Mr. Lowenstein also gave an "off-the-record" lecture on the role of Congress in U.S. foreign policy at the U.S. Embassy residence. The talk was attended by a number of Spanish military officers as well as by democratic dissidents, including one recently arrested for political activities.

Protest to Kissinger
Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina has protested about reports of U.S. contacts with dissidents to Mr. Kissinger during the secretary's stopovers in Spain en route to the Middle East, according to sources.

In a related shift of policy, the U.S. has backed Morocco in its dispute with Spain over the Spanish Sahara, a thinly populated phosphate-rich desert colony with a long coastline on the Atlantic. While Morocco wants the dispute to be settled by the World Court at The Hague, Spain wants the people in the territory to decide their future in a referendum to be held by the middle of next year.

The U.S. position on the Sahara, as well as a recent shipment of U.S. arms to Morocco, has irritated the Spanish Foreign Ministry and alarmed senior Spanish military men. Spain maintains a large military contingent in the Sahara to protect the phosphate mines.

Balance of Power
Spanish democrats who met visiting U.S. officials in recent days said that the Americans not only explained the reason for the U.S. stand on the future of the Sahara, but covered the entire field of U.S. policy in the Mediterranean, with particular emphasis on Italy and Portugal, and expressed views on how events in Spain could tilt the balance of power in the area.

The U.S. officials expressed concern, the sources said, over the political course of Spain in the post-Franco era, and what role, if any, the Communist party, which has been outlawed for the last 35 years, would play.

The presence of a Communist in Portugal's government, and the possibility that a Communist may be included in a future Italian government, have been a source of U.S. concern for months. The emergence of Communism as a major political force in Spain

CIA Reportedly Conducted Major Illegal Operation in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

at the meeting that he had ordered an investigation of the agency's domestic activities and had found some improprieties.

Family Skeletons

But he is known to have added: "I think family skeletons are best left where they are—in the closet." He then said that the "good thing about all of this was [that] the red flag" was raised by a group of junior employees inside the agency.

Beyond his briefings for Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., and Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., the respective chairmen of the Senate and House Intelligence subcommittees of the Armed Services Committee, Mr. Colby apparently had not informed other Ford administration officials as of Friday of the CIA problems.

Mr. Schlesinger, who became secretary of defense after serving less than six months at the CIA, similarly refused to discuss the domestic spying activities. But he was described by an associate as extremely concerned and disturbed by what he discovered at the CIA upon replacing Mr. Helms.

Mr. Schlesinger was at the CIA when the first word of the agency's involvement in the September 1971 burglary of the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist by the White House security force called the "plumbers" became known.

It was Mr. Schlesinger who also discovered and turned over to the Justice Department a series of letters written to Mr. Helms by James McCord Jr., one of the original Watergate defendants and a former CIA security official. The letters, which told of White House involvement in the Watergate burglary, had been deposited in an agency office.

One Result

The associate said one result of Mr. Schlesinger's inquiries into Watergate and the domestic aspects of the CIA operations was his executive order ordering a halt to all questionable counterintelligence questions inside the United States.

Mr. Huston, now an Indianapolis attorney, said in a telephone conversation Friday that he had not learned of any clandestine domestic CIA activities while he worked in the White House.

Took Exception

Mr. Huston took vigorous exception to a suggestion by intelligence officials that his proposed White House domestic intelligence plan resulted in increased pressure on the CIA to collect domestic intelligence.

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who was vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, has publicly spoken of mysterious CIA links to Watergate. The White House transcripts of June 23, 1972, show Mr. Nixon saying to H. R. Haldeman, his chief of staff, "Well, we protected Helms from one hell of a lot of things."

The remark, commented upon by many officials during recent interviews, could indicate presidential knowledge about the CIA's alleged domestic activities.

The possible Watergate link is but one of many questions posed by the disclosure about the CIA that The Times' sources say they believe can be unraveled only by extensive congressional hearings.

The CIA domestic activities during the Nixon administration were directed, the sources said, by James Angleton, who is still in charge of the counterintelligence department, the agency's most powerful and mysterious unit.

As head of counterintelligence, Mr. Angleton is in charge of maintaining the CIA's "sources and methods of intelligence," which means that he and his men must insure that foreign in-

terests and to NATO. Some Spanish democrats were left with the impression that the policy of broadening the U.S. support base among Spaniards will be continued by Wells Stabler, a State Department career officer who reportedly has been designated U.S. ambassador to Madrid.

Political Reform Enacted
MADRID, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Freedom of political association was decreed into law by the Cabinet Friday night in what the minister of information, Leon Herrera, Echebarria, called "an important step for the future of our fatherland and for the future of the Spanish people."

Liberal and leftist groups that have operated illegally up to now found Mr. Herrera's words overly optimistic because the limitations imposed on the newly established freedom are expected to be too narrow for them. Luis Apostua, the political commentator of the Madrid daily Ya, noted yesterday that no dissident has expressed the intention to form an association.

Under the new statute, which was announced two weeks ago, associations can be formed with the authorization and tolerance of the National Movement, the all-embracing political organization that forms the popular basis of the present regime. The movement will have the power to dissolve groups whose only recourse would be an appeal to the chief of state who is also head of the movement.

Directed at Anti-War Groups Under Nixon

Ford Rules Out Domestic Activity By CIA Under His Administration

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Dec. 22 (AP).—President Ford said today that he would not tolerate any domestic intelligence operations or spying on American citizens by the CIA.

The President was responding to a New York Times report that the CIA had violated its charter by conducting major illegal domestic intelligence operations during the Nixon administration against the anti-war movement, and other dissident groups in the United States.

Mr. Ford said he had received a telephone call about the article from CIA Director William Colby while he was traveling here on his way to Vail, Colo., for a vacation.

Mr. Ford said that Mr. Colby reassured him during the call "that nothing comparable to what was stated in the article was going on over there and I told him that under no circumstances would I tolerate any such activities."

Mr. Ford did not address the question of whether such activities had been going on during the Nixon administration.

He said that the CIA has "a very specific charter and they should live up to that charter."

Asked if he had learned of the alleged domestic intelligence activity before it had been revealed by The Times, the President said: "I had some partial information." He did not elaborate.

telligence agents do not penetrate the CIA.

The junior CIA officials who began waving "the red flag" inside the agency, are known to believe that the alleged domestic spying on anti-war activists originated as an ostensibly legitimate counterintelligence operation to determine whether the anti-war movement had been penetrated by foreign agents.

In 1969 and 1970, the CIA was asked by the White House to determine whether foreign governments were supplying undercover agents and funds to anti-war radicals and Black Panther groups in the United States. Those studies, conducted by CIA officials who did not know of the secret domestic intelligence activities, concluded that there was no evidence of foreign support.

"It started as a foreign intelligence operation and it bureaucratically grew," a source said. "That's really the answer."

Another former official char-

acterized counterintelligence as "an independent power in the CIA. Even people in the agency aren't allowed to deal directly with the CI (counterintelligence) people. Once in a while," he said, "you're in for it."

An intelligence expert described the Special Operations Branch of counterintelligence as the "deep-snow section." Its liaison with Mr. Helms was conducted by Richard Ober, a long-time counterintelligence official who had served in New Delhi for the CIA. That unit performed the wiretaps and break-ins authorized by higher intelligence authorities.

Mr. Angleton, reached by telephone last week, denied that his counterintelligence department operated domestically. "We know our jurisdiction," he said.

Mr. Angleton told of a report from a U.S. agent in Moscow who was relaying information to the CIA on the underground and racial bombings in the United States during the height of the anti-war activity.

"The intelligence was not acquired in the United States," Mr. Angleton declared. "It came from Moscow. Our source there is still active and still productive; the opposition still doesn't know."

Mr. Angleton then described how the CIA had obtained information from a communist to the CIA on the underground and racial bombings in the United States during the height of the anti-war activity.

Officials closely involved with U.S. intelligence expressed amazement and dismay that the head of counterintelligence would make such random suggestions during a telephone conversation with a newsmen.

"You know," said a member of Congress who is involved with the monitoring of CIA activities, "that's even a better story than the domestic spying."

selection process by applying for a visa in London, an Australian official said the reason for the change was that "nasty incidents occurred when certain undesirable entered Australia."

Last year, one-quarter of the 100,000 immigrants to Australia were from Britain. This year, the total inflow will be kept to 80,000.

West Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg have banned the entry of foreign workers in recent months. At least two West German companies, Volkswagen and the General Motors Opel subsidiary, are offering bonuses of up to \$3,000 to induce workers to quit and go back home. Twice within four years, the Swiss have debated and then rejected xenophobic proposals which would have led to the deportation of hundreds of thousands of "guest workers."

The mix of immigrants differs from country to country. In West Germany, the predominant nationalities are Turkish, Yugoslav and Italian. In France, Algerians form the largest foreign element, followed by Portuguese, Spaniards and Italians. Recently, there has been an influx from former colonies in black Africa.

In West Germany, migrants represent 11 per cent of the total work force but in industrial districts of Stuttgart, Ludwigsburg and Göttingen, migrant labor accounts for 20 per cent of all wage earners. In France, immigrants represent 11 per cent of the work force, in Britain, 7 per cent, and in Switzerland, 37 per cent.

They work in hotels, hospitals and public transport and take the night-shift and unskilled jobs in the rubber and plastics, metal, food and textile, and construction industries.

According to an internal report of the Common Market Executive Commission, "the workers are

often forced to live in shanty towns, improvised lodgings, unhealthy premises, hovels, attics, decayed and overcrowded tenements in districts practically indistinguishable from ghettos."

A similar situation exists in the United States with the "wetbacks" who make their way across the Rio Grande from Mexico and with the illegal immigrants who come to New York from Latin America and the Caribbean.

The report says that most immigrants in EEC countries are second-class citizens who owe obligations to their host countries but are given few rights or benefits in return.

The receiving country looks at the immigrant as a temporary phenomenon, and the "guest worker" himself expects to stay only a few years. He sends money home every month. Only later in the cycle does he call for his family and settle in.

Colson Submits Pardon Request

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Former Nixon aide Charles Colson asked today for a presidential pardon three months ago, has submitted a formal petition for executive clemency through the Justice Department.

Colson's lawyers submitted the petition Friday, department sources said. Colson is serving a prison term of one to three years for obstruction of justice. He admitted he had spread derogatory information about Daniel Ellsberg, who gave the Pentagon papers to the press.

Colson asked President Ford for a pardon in September, but White House Counsel Philip Buchen replied that Colson had to follow normal procedure and file an application with the Justice Department's pardon attorney.

Joint Space Test Pleases Houston

HOUSTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Johnson Space Center officials said yesterday that they were well pleased with the first space flight simulation Friday between the center and a Soviet space flight control center.

"It went as well or better than I expected," Pete Frank, American flight director for the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project, said. The first space mission involving the two countries is set for July 15.

The simulation flight was the first time that the Johnson mission control center had worked with another space flight control center. The communications from Johnson to the Russian control center, 40 miles north of Moscow, go by land lines from Greenbelt, Md., to New York, then to a satellite, down to land lines in Europe, then onto the Russian center. Nine commercial lines are used.

Two Military Chiefs Identified by China

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP).—China has disclosed the names of two more deputy chiefs of staff of the armed forces bringing to eight the number of those identified so far.

Yang Cheng-wu and Ho Chen-wen were identified by the official news agency as deputy chiefs of staff in articles about two separate functions in Peking yesterday.

REGULATION DRESS — Marching along during Army basic training at Fort Ord, Calif., is Tom Elliott, a Sikh minister also known as Hari Nam Singh Elliott. The 23-year-old native of Oswego, Ore., was given special permission by the military to wear the turban and beard.

Associated Press

of an Era

ken, Ervin and Fulbright end Final Day in Senate

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The 93rd Congress ended its final day with a somber mood as the three departing members of the Senate, George Aiken, Sam Ervin, and William Fulbright, prepared to leave the Capitol.

Mr. Aiken, 84, the 84-year-old dean of the Senate, sat through much of the final hours of debate, his white hair and weary face a picture of a man who has served his country for 34 years as a Republican senator from Vermont.

In his parting words to old colleagues, Mr. Aiken offered a bit of advice to those who, like him, would be leaving. "I want to say to those of us who are attending our last session of the Senate that I think we have a lot of work to do when we get home, because there is a great deal of misunderstanding about what the work of Congress is, and there is a lot of misrepresentation."

Mr. Fulbright, D-Ark., the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also prepared to leave the Capitol. He was seen in the Senate Water-gate hearings last year.

Mr. Ervin, 76, who will retire to his old hometown of Morganton, N.C., also had a word of advice for colleagues.

"I advise them to persevere in righteousness," he said, his eyebrows bobbing merrily. "It was not foreign aid or legislation dealing with wars or threats of wars that preoccupied me. I was in the office that he had held for 30 years."

His final insertion in the Congressional Record dealt, instead, with the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, created under legislation of which he was a principal sponsor.

"I would much rather our nation be respected for achievements in the cultural field," he said, "than that we be feared as a nuclear giant. I think the Kennedy Center is a symbol of what should be our aspirations for a good society."

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OUT OF THE PAST—Two chimney sweeps in Lakewood, Colo., a suburb of Denver, wear the traditional clothes although they charge an up-to-date \$30.

The 93d Congress's Record Of Achievement—and Failure

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The last two years were tumultuous politically and the 93d Congress, which adjourned Friday night, was in the center of the storm.

It will go down in history as the Congress that helped depose a president and, in the process, set precedents for investigation and impeachment.

It was the 93d Congress that first used the procedures of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution to confirm Gerald Ford and Nelson Rockefeller as vice-presidents.

Because of the political turmoil, the legislative accomplishments of the last two years received less attention than they might have otherwise. But congressional leaders believe that some of the laws that were enacted may also prove to have great import.

For example, while the nation's attention was focused on Richard Nixon's resignation and Mr. Ford's accession to the presidency, Congress cleared legislation in August setting strict standards for private pension plans.

30 Million Affected

There are 30 million Americans who are members of such plans, and many experts believe the congressional action was as important as was the enactment of Medicare a decade ago in protecting the welfare of the elderly.

In the area of foreign affairs, the 93d Congress passed a major trade bill, which opens the way to important international negotiations, and passed legislation limiting the power of a president to commit U.S. armed forces to foreign hostilities without congressional approval. The law was enacted over Mr. Nixon's veto.

By using its power to withhold funds, Congress forced Mr. Nixon to end U.S. bombing in Cambodia in August, 1973.

Congress took steps to improve its machinery for dealing with the budget and enacted legislation that alters the traditional method of financing political campaigns through large private contributions.

Also of importance to long-term national policy was a farm bill that turned agricultural policy around after nearly 40 years of reliance on crop controls.

The 93d Congress failed to complete action on a number of significant issues.

The House Ways and Means Committee spent much of the last two years on the question of revising the tax law but comprehensive tax reform legislation never reached the floor of the House.

Tax reform and the issue of national health insurance are likely to be given priority in the next Congress.

No broad legislation was enacted to conserve energy despite the energy crisis of the winter of 1973-74.

Two bills sought by environmentalists failed to be enacted.

A measure providing grants to the states to help them develop land-use policies was passed by the Senate but defeated in a procedural vote in the House.

And a bill setting federal regulations for the strip-mining of coal cleared Congress in the last days of this year's session but is certain to be vetoed by Mr. Ford.

In several areas, the Democratic-controlled Congress blocked efforts by the Republican administration to change basic federal programs.

Congress rejected Mr. Nixon's proposals for reorganization, sharing and approved a five-year extension of most existing programs adding elementary and secondary schools and their students. It also failed to pass effective restrictions on busing, although Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford favored them.

Congress continued housing-subsidy programs, despite administration recommendations to phase them out in favor of cash payments to the poor.

The bill guaranteeing workers

enrolled in pension plans certain basic protection was the most important measure in the area of domestic social programs, but there were other significant measures.

Under one measure, part of the money collected from federal taxes on gasoline, tires and trucking tonnage, which heretofore could be used only to construct highways, would be available to build mass transit systems. Another bill provided, for the first time, federal grants to local transit agencies to help pay their operating expenses.

Congress also approved an increase in Social Security payments to reflect the sharp rise in living costs and raised the federal minimum wage in states from \$1.60 an hour at the beginning of this year to \$2 this year and \$2.30 in 1976 for most nonfarm workers.

Another measure increased educational benefits for veterans, giving Vietnam veterans approximately the same level of support under the GI Bill as World War II veterans received.

In its last days, this Congress, reacting to the nation's rapidly rising unemployment, enacted measures providing for hundreds of thousands of public service jobs and expanded unemployment compensation for those out of work.

Earlier, Congress voted to allow Americans to own gold, beginning Dec. 31, for the first time since 1934.

At the same time, to produce the "shock effect" necessary for cutting back energy use, the committee recommended a 30-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax. All of the estimated \$25 billion thus collected should be rebated to avoid worsening the economic slide, it said.

The emphasis of the report, commissioned by a Senate resolution of Aug. 7, was that the nation faces its worst recession in more than 35 years. It argued that the only way to combat both recession and inflation is to use fiscal and monetary stimulants and intervention in some wage-price matters to restore economic growth.

The group warned that the nation would still be in deep trouble for the rest of the decade, even if, as it assumes, the administration shortly adopts more expansionist programs.

At best, the report said, the United States is destined to suffer from high unemployment rates for several years. It predicted that the jobless rate—even with the stimulus it recommended—would average 7 1/2 per cent in the last half of 1975, 7 per cent in 1976, and 6 per cent in 1977.

If there was a bright note, it was the prediction that inflationary pressures would ease off in 1975, the rate dropping to about 7 per cent after midyear if good harvests are satisfactory and there are "no new unanticipated external price shocks."

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Jobs Forecast

Rockefeller Given Duties By President

Assigned to Posts in Home, Foreign Areas

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The White House announced late Friday that President Ford was appointing Vice-President Rockefeller vice-chairman of the Domestic Council and expected him to play a major role in "explaining" the President's domestic and foreign programs "throughout the country."

The first official announcement about Mr. Rockefeller's role was made by White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen after Mr. Rockefeller and the President met, both alone and with members of both of their staffs, for about 90 minutes late Friday.

Mr. Nessen, at a news briefing, also announced the following duties for the Vice-President, who was sworn in Thursday night:

• He will assume the vice-chairmanship of the National Security Council.

• At his own request, he will have a "special interest" in handling the Domestic Council role in coordinating activities with governors and mayors.

• He has been appointed a member of the Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy headed by Robert Murphy.

Adviser System

Mr. Nessen also said that Mr. Ford had asked Mr. Rockefeller to make a study of the White House system of having a scientific adviser or board of advisers, with an eye to whether this system should be revised. The President has asked for a report from Mr. Rockefeller "in a month or so," Mr. Nessen said.

In addition to his apparent role as a major national spokesman for such presidential programs as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, Mr. Nessen said that Mr. Rockefeller will have a role in the planning of the 1976 Bicentennial celebration of America's independence.

Although Friday's announcement spelled out Mr. Rockefeller's official duties and responsibilities, it gave little hint of how much actual power he would have.

Mr. Ford is chairman ex officio of the Domestic Council and, as Mr. Nessen pointed out, the executive director's job is a day-to-day administrative post. That would be too time consuming for the President. This could mean, then, that the real power in the Domestic Council could be Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Nessen stressed that "the President felt strongly that he has an open door to the Vice-President." He

Spain's Ticking Bomb

With Generalissimo Franco still nominally in charge at 82, the Spanish government is pursuing a policy of intensified repression that makes a mockery of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro's promise last February of modest liberalization.

Premier Arias must have been embarrassed when he presented the nation with his long-awaited bill to give Spaniards "the right to associate freely for political purposes." Far from giving a green light for free organization of parties for the first time in 35 years, the bill vests decisions on what groups may organize in the National Movement, the only political organization allowed in Spain since Gen. Franco's victory in the civil war.

This would effectively rule out legality for all democratic forces, for all of them—from moderate right to moderate left—agree that a democratic system must replace the authoritarian regime built by the Generalissimo. None would agree to function under control of the Falange-dominated National Movement. So much for Mr. Arias's claim

that the bill would bring "an important consolidation of the democratic process."

The bill on political association is one of many disappointments in the last year for those who had hoped for liberalization. In June, Gen. Franco dismissed the chief of the general staff, an officer said to favor the gradual restoration of democracy. In October, the Generalissimo forced out of the cabinet a minister of information who had granted wider press freedom.

Repression and police torture have increased, along with the opposition—peaceful and otherwise—that such tactics provoke. More than a thousand have been arrested for political activity this year and 450 remain in jail.

These policies and tactics not only cannot insure continuation of a Franco-type regime after the Generalissimo's departure; they will make a nonviolent transition to the post-Franco era impossible. The time for arranging a peaceful political evolution in Spain is rapidly running out. It will be tragic if Gen. Franco—or those who control him—cannot recognize that fact.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Common Market Upbeat

As Dr. Johnson once said of a dog walking on its hind legs, the surprising thing about the unity of the nine old nation states of Europe's Common Market is not how well they toddle along together but that they do it at all. The recent summit conference in Paris should help the Nine do it better. Only two or three years ago, almost any of the measures now adopted would have been treated as a spectacular step forward. And if they work out as planned, these new procedural decisions could mark a constitutional watershed for the European Community.

Most important is the so-called "institutionalization of the summit." The nine chiefs of government will meet "routinely" at least three times yearly instead of dramatically at intervals of one to three years—and, in effect, constitute themselves into a kind of European cabinet to improve Common Market decision-making.

Both the new summit-level European council and the newly organized ministerial council will attempt to speed their work by

majority decisions, abandoning the rule of unanimity except on issues affecting vital national interests. The powerless European assembly, its members now named by national parliaments, is to be elected directly by universal suffrage, perhaps as early as 1978. This new European parliament is expected gradually to assume many of the powers of the national parliaments.

The Common Market is like a man on a bicycle: it must progress or topple. Progress toward common foreign policy positions has been made in the past year. But progress toward economic and monetary union has been blocked first by the breakdown of the world monetary system and, more recently, by the oil-money crisis. Union in the field of defense remains distant.

The institutional reforms now agreed upon could advance all these objectives. A United States of Europe will not be created in this decade and perhaps not even by the end of the century. But significant steps toward the political mechanism that could bring it about are now finally being taken.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The United Nations

The impression is about that it was half out of indifference and half out of spite that the United States decided against participation in a proposed new United Nations "Special Fund" to finance emergency relief and development. But this is unfair. The United States hardly deserves to take sweeping bows for its recent record with respect to international largesse. The story of the Special Fund, however, is something else again, and it begins with the General Assembly special session on the world economy convened last spring. That meeting was convened at the oil cartel's initiative so that the cartel could hurl the blame for its sudden savage price increases.

For the 32 so-called most seriously affected (MSA) countries, a one-year one-shot program termed the UN Emergency Operation was set up under the respected Raul Prebisch to mobilize special financial aid. All things considered, this program is doing pretty well so far. Mr. Prebisch reports, although the needs are huge and continuing. The United States, whose own emergency-aid plan last spring was brushed aside, is nonetheless contributing through various channels to the Emergency Operation. There is no sign that its pique at the General Assembly's capriciousness in the recent session, which closed last Wednesday, has affected its policy toward this program.

The Special Fund, however, is a horse of a different hue. It was voted into existence, on paper, last spring essentially because more advanced countries—other than the 32 most seriously affected—wanted to find a new way to tap the capital of old rich and new rich alike. This fund is supposed to open for

business on Jan. 1 as a permanent institution. But not one country has put one nickel into it. The United States prefers to funnel its development contributions through agencies of its own, such as AID, or through existing international institutions that it knows and partly controls, such as the World Bank. Other Western donors feel exactly the same way. Every single country in the oil cartel has evinced a similar desire to offer development funds only through bilateral or regional channels sensitive to its own direction. None wishes to create a bank controlled by borrowers, as the Special Fund would be. News reports have put the onus on the United States for not joining the Special Fund. But the impetus behind the fund was transient and political, and it now seems evident that, with or without the United States, the Special Fund was in effect stillborn.

Perhaps at some future point the international community will decide to funnel development funds through a United Nations institution, one that is subject to the political currents and rivalries which make the General Assembly the feisty forum it is. That will happen, if it ever happens, at about the same time that the states making up the international community are ready to commit their security, as well as their development, to an international body. For the time being, however, there are plenty of outlets for development funds. In so far as development is a money problem, it is not that there are too few banking windows. The problem is that there is not enough money.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

East-West Détente

It has been an instructive week for détente-watchers. The Russians, understandably nettled by public pronouncements

is proceeding with the controversial trade reform bill. Its reasoning is that though the Russians may have to talk tough to preserve their image, the expansion of East-West trade and of détente in general



Little League in Boston

Time for Unity in U.S. Government

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—At the end of 1974, a time of economic and political turmoil in the world, a strong case can be made for the creation of a bipartisan government of national unity in Washington.

It could not be a "national government" in Canadian or British parliamentary terms, but it might help, especially now when President Ford is reorganizing his administration and calling for a moratorium on partisan rancor.

Accordingly, in the present exceptional circumstances, it is in Ford's power to select a cabinet from the best men and women in the country, regardless of party, and at least try to negotiate a compromise program with the Democratic leaders for the last two years of his term.

These two years will carry us to the 30th anniversary of the republic—obviously an occasion for national unity—and into the last quarter of the century, when the purpose and performance of the United States will be critical, and maybe even decisive, for the peace and order of the world.

Danger Period

Like the period between Munich and the outbreak of the Second World War, the nation now faces what Henry Stimson then called "a clear and present danger." It is not a danger of war now but of economic trouble at home and monetary and political chaos abroad.

Franklin Roosevelt reacted to Stimson's call for unity by putting him and Frank Knox, both Republicans, into the cabinet. This was more symbolic than anything else, but it reassured a troubled people that their political leaders were going to work together and put the national interest ahead of personal or party interest.

The trend now in Washington is in the opposite direction. As prices and unemployment rise, partisan tensions increase. The Democrats are coming into the 94th Congress next month with formidable majorities, but with no agreed remedies for the recession.

At one and the same time, they proclaim their willingness to cooperate with Ford, but try to make him look like another Herbert Hoover. Meanwhile, the presidential campaign of 1976 has already started, and personal ambitions are beginning to add to the confusion, not only on domestic economic policy, but in the nation's relations with the Soviet Union, China, Europe and the Middle East.

In fairness, the Democratic leaders in Congress—Mike Mansfield in the Senate and Speaker Albert W. Harris in the House—are trying to cooperate with Ford, but there is no party program, allegiance, or discipline. They can talk and

negotiate with them anyway, either before the Congress meets or after, for they have the votes, not only to defeat his party programs, but even to override his veto.

Ford has promised to cooperate with the Democrats, to consult and consult, but not to share responsibility, and this may be the only way and the only time to avoid a party struggle which could only make the economic crisis even more difficult than it is.

The objection to a bipartisan government of unity, of course, is that the President would have to negotiate with the Democratic leaders about the program he proposes to put before the new 94th Congress, but he will have

to negotiate with them anyway, either before the Congress meets or after, for they have the votes, not only to defeat his party programs, but even to override his veto.

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of political forces. When public opinion doesn't perceive the ultimate goal of governmental policy, it focuses on the style of its presentation.

This is a subtle approach to the art of applying power. Thus, the single word "style" embraces the argumentation of issues. For Giscard a new style must be used because ours is a new time.

Certainly the President has no criticism for the personal style of his immediate predecessors. He acknowledges De Gaulle's style as superb; that of a great military chief, Pompidou, on the other hand, was simple in the best sense and gave to his office a maximum possible dignity.

Part of the Giscardien approach to this concept of style is an obvious change in methodology. For the first time under the Fifth Republic a President mixes with the people, out of office hours, an approach that would have astounded De Gaulle and which encourages criticism by some contemporary Giscardians.

But, as the President points out, this search for contacts is no new thing for French chiefs of state. King Henry IV mixed extensively with his subjects, Napoleon I cir-

Jackson's Candidacy: Does Character Count?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has become a one-man shadow government, with a foreign policy (and the Soviet Union) to accommodate, and an energy policy that has one advantage over the administration's energy policy: Jackson's policy exists.

Now he is going to find out how far an untested man of character can go toward the White House on nothing but an unrivaled and perhaps even unprecedented record of legislative accomplishment. The drama of his nomination drive derives from this: he is running not only against a flock of competitors, most of them lightweights, but also against the theory that today, more than ever, lightweights can aspire to high office because, more than ever, a record of performance in government is irrelevant to an effective candidacy.

Walker Bagehot's description of Sir Robert Peel fits Jackson: "A man of common opinions and common abilities." He is the embodiment of Democratic orthodoxy; the pedigree of his ideas, like his career in Congress, runs back to the Franklin Roosevelt administration.

Regarding domestic policies he probably is the most liberal candidate in the field, if one defines liberalism (as, alas, one must) largely in terms of a breezy confidence in the ability of federal power to achieve intended effects.

No candidate has more confidence in the ability of the federal government to control, regulate, ration and generally supplant market forces, efficiently and beneficently, in allocating the resources and directing the choices of 212 million Americans. He has served in the federal government in Congress—since 1961, and he almost certainly gives it the unwarranted benefit of warranted doubts. But this mistake serves to establish his liberal credentials.

The only people who call Jackson a "conservative" are Democratic leftists who know better, but who cynically persist, fueled by resentment of Jackson's fidelity to the Democratic party's noble foreign policy record. As Mark Twain said, nothing is harder to bear than the burden of good example, and Jackson is unbearable because he has sworn the current liberal tactic for winning office. That tactic is to pander to a weary public's understandable desire to believe that the United States no longer

has foreign obligations or enemies that require costly and strenuous sacrifices. Jackson has suffered the fate of the late Felix Frankfurter. When Frankfurter was appointed to the Supreme Court he was recognized as a liberal; by the time he left some liberals were calling him a conservative. But he never changed his policy of judicial restraint. He just refused to tack with the winds that blew flimsier liberals away from principles that had become tactically inconvenient.

Formidable Foe

Jackson, like most ordinary Democrats, is proud of the fact (and it is a fact) that the Democratic party has been the most formidable adversary of the 20th century's worst political diseases—Communism and fascism. But he has not yet developed what Bagehot saw in William Pitt: "The successful power to give to a more than ordinary man the true feelings and sentiments of ordinary men." That probably is an indispensable attribute of a great Democratic leader. But it probably is not necessary for a successful Democratic candidate at a time when eloquence, and even simple action, are scarce commodities in both parties.

The strength of his candidacy may be that he, more than any of his rivals, believes that the voters in 1976 will be responding to conditions substantially different—and worse—than those that exist today. If the deterioration of economic conditions, worldwide, is as steep and steady as Jackson thinks it may be, his reputation as a man of policies, a "governing man"—may matter more than the innumerable blandness of his public personality.

Hard times concentrate voters' minds on essentials. Jackson, a man of no waste motion, is a man of essentials, all policy and no flair. This, and the respect he has earned from friends and foes alike, places Jackson among the greatest senators, like Henry Clay and Robert Taft. They, like Jackson, attracted the support of many people who differed with them on many policy matters, but who cherished character—the scarcest commodity—wherever it is found.

That comparison, though flattering, and not extravagantly so, has a dark dimension. Clay and Taft are the two senators who most conspicuously deserved the presidency, but never achieved it.

Giscard I—A Sense of Style

By C.L. Sulzberger

culated freely in Paris, talking with everyone who crossed his path. The establishment of direct relations between people and leaders has, indeed, proven useful.

Dining Out

Now this must be moderated, however. For example, next year Giscard hopes that he and his wife can dine once a month in the home of a family they have not previously known, thus broadening an interchange of ideas at all social and intellectual levels.

Nevertheless, the President takes pains to stress that this informal approach has nothing to do with a search for political popularity, only with a modernizing of the efficacy of his office. Under the Fifth Republic, he reasons, a sufficiently long term is guaranteed to French leaders at all levels. The next election here is scheduled to occur in 1978; there is no need to campaign all the time in between.

Nor does he think the search for popularity is customarily a feature of the French political scene. He looks back over history and concludes that most famous statesmen, from Richelieu to Clemenceau, rarely if ever went out

of their way to cater to mass opinion.

Despite these personal views on the art of leadership in France, Giscard agrees with both De Gaulle and Pompidou that the world is now so complex that executive power in a democracy must be strong in the name of efficiency. But he sees the need to preserve a valid legislative authority and feels that, in this respect, he differs from the general, who didn't bother too much with distinctions between the governmental branches.

The legislature in a democracy, he reasons, has enormous power to change society—as with the law permitting abortion in Catholic France, just passed by the National Assembly. And the legislature, Giscard believes, can help him in his project to make this country more flexible to face the problems of the present and the immediate future.

The President, who is about to celebrate his first Christmas in office, considers himself a man of the center and wholly without preconceived prejudices. Looking in his own psychological mirror, he might say: "Here is a man of the center-left on economic and social questions and a man of the center-right on questions involving national tradition." Yet, apart from the style in which he gains these leanings, he avoids methodological definition.

Letters

Challenge to Europe

The appearance of Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber's editorial (ET, Dec. 10) has pleased me, because it draws the reader's attention to the necessity of considering the complex interdependence of the international political problems, in diversity and nuances.

But he has not convinced me that the official French position to deal with the energy crisis is a better alternative than Kissinger's plan, which would entail a super challenge by the United States to Europe.

SE. VAN DIJKE
Zollikon, Switzerland.

This is doubtful since the extensive research program supported by the Department of Transportation on the environmental consequences of adverse modification of atmospheric ozone (Climate Impact Assessment Program) has been widely publicized. Another, more ominous, reason could be a purposeful attempt to play down the growing alarm concerning the newly realized disastrous effect that would result from a large-scale nuclear war.

As one who has participated in CIAP, I suggest that the analysis and statement of the Defense Department is dangerously false.

JULIUS LONDON,

what has happened in Brazil over the past three or four centuries. I personally know some Brazilians who are extremely angered by any attempt from outsiders to raise doubt as to their mixed ancestry. These people have solved their racial problems in bed. And I would draw the attention of your readers to the fact that in many Brazilian urban centers there are exclusive clubs for Arabs and . . . Jews! The world has a lot to learn from Brazilians in the field of racial harmony.

ERIC-JOHN WOODWARD,
Carouge, Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Obituaries

Rajani Dutt, 79, Theoretician Of Britain's Communist Party

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Rajani Dutt, 79, a founder and for many years the leading theoretician of the British Communist party, died here Friday after a long illness.

The party was founded in 1920 and Mr. Dutt served on the Executive Committee from 1922 to 1955. He was vice-chairman from 1955 to 1965, when he resigned in a leadership shuffle.

Mr. Dutt was the first editor of the Workers' Weekly, from 1922

to 1924, and was editor of its successor, the Daily Worker, from 1924 to 1938. He also edited the Labour Monthly from 1921 until his death.

Son of Physician

He was born at Cambridge in 1896, the son of Upendra Krishna Dutt, an Indian physician, and Anna Dutt, who was a Scandanavian. He attended the Perse School at Cambridge, achieving honors in his studies. But his political activities led to a brief imprisonment in 1916 and he was expelled from Oxford in 1917 for Marxist propaganda.

Mr. Dutt twice ran unsuccessfully for Parliament on the Communist ticket, in Birmingham in 1945 and in East Wokingham in 1950.

His numerous books included "The Life and Teachings of V. I. Lenin," published in 1934; "World Politics," 1936; "The Problem of India," 1942; and "The Crisis of Britain and the British Empire," 1953.

Richard Long

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22 (AP)—Television actor Richard Long, 47, a regular in "Maverick" and "77 Sunset Strip" and the professor in "Nanny and the Professor," died yesterday.

Mr. Long had been hospitalized for the last month for a heart condition. A spokesman for Tarzana Hospital said.

His first prominent television role was as Gentleman Jack Darby, the suave gambler in the "Maverick" series. He was detective Rex Randolph in "Bourbon Street Beat," then continued the role in "77 Sunset Strip."

Dragoslav Protitch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 22 (UPI)—Dragoslav Protitch, 72, a UN official secretary for 15 years until his retirement in 1969, died yesterday.

After 23 years in the Yugoslav diplomatic service, Mr. Protitch joined the provisional secretariat of the UN in London in September, 1945. When the secretariat was organized on a permanent basis the following year, he became a member of the Department of Political and Security Affairs. In 1954, he was appointed under secretary for political and security affairs.

\$3-Million Plot Is Foiled in U.S.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Dec. 22 (AP)—A 24-year-old man who allegedly threatened to set off seven bombs at Disneyland in Anaheim, Calif., and Disney World in Orlando, Fla., was arrested yesterday when he tried to claim \$3 million as an extortion payoff, authorities said.

A note left in a bus depot locker here had presented the extortion demand with a threat to explode bombs during a 15-day period if the money were not paid.

Craig Douglas Hassler, a transient who had been living at a Santa Barbara motel, was held without bail for investigation after arraignment on federal charges of using interstate commerce for extortion. Police said he was arrested after picking up, in a railroad yard, a box that he thought had been a threat to explode bombs. They said they had no evidence that he actually possessed explosives.

Whitlam Cites Wilson's Support

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said Friday that British Prime Minister Harold Wilson assured him that he supports the Australian appeal to the United States and the Soviet Union to avoid any confrontation "in the Indian Ocean."

"We discussed fairly briefly Britain's interest in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia," Mr. Whitlam said at a news conference. "Mr. Wilson assured me the British government very much supports the attitude of the Australian government in calling on the superpowers to avoid any confrontation in the Indian Ocean." He reiterated this in very cordial terms.

Russia Orbits Satellite

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union today launched communications satellite Molniya-2 to aid its long-distance phone, television and radio systems, Tass reported.

Deodorized Work Ethic

BONN, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—A labor tribunal in Muehlheim, in southern Germany, has rejected an appeal by a 37-year-old woman who was dismissed from her post-office job because of body odor.

During the hearing, fellow workers in the same department said the woman's penetrating odor caused them mental distress, and a woman colleague said she was nauseated by the smell.

The tribunal, in a ruling made public last week, said the post office could not be expected to keep the woman in her job at the risk of losing other workers.

Five Tupamaros Found Murdered On Uruguay Road

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 22 (AP)—The bodies of five Tupamaro guerrillas were found dead, blindfolded and riddled with bullets Friday beside a rural highway 50 miles from here.

There was speculation that the executions of the three women and two men were in reprisal for the assassination Thursday in Paris of Uruguay's military attaché, Col. Ramon Trabel. The government said the five victims had been identified as members of the leftist guerrilla group.

On the road near the bodies, the killers scratched the letter "M" three times. Police said they could not identify the "signature" but it could be that at a Uruguayan group copying the "AAA," a rightist death squad in Argentina that has murdered leftists.

Authorities declined to link the Tupamaro slayings with the slaying of Col. Trabel. They said an investigation was being conducted. After Thursday's slaying, an anonymous caller telephoned a news agency in France and said that Col. Trabel had been assassinated by "the Raul Sendic International Brigade" for allegedly torturing Tupamaro prisoners in Uruguay.

European Reds Agree to Parley In Berlin in 1975

BUDAPEST, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Representatives of 28 European Communist parties ended a three-day meeting today with an agreement to set up a preparatory committee for a party conference to be held in Berlin next year.

A communiqué issued after the meeting said all European Communist parties could join the preparatory committee.

East Germany's party was charged with organizing the committee's activities, the communiqué said.

It did not disclose an exact date for the meeting. Conference sources said it will be held in the first half of 1975.

Polsky Leaves Russia On His Way to Israel

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—Physicist Viktor Polsky, a leading Jewish activist who has been waiting four years for permission to emigrate, left today for Israel, friends said after seeing him off at the airport.

Mr. Polsky, 44, received permission to leave six weeks ago, but he has been recovering from an appendicitis operation. He is going first to Vienna, accompanied by his wife, Yelena, his 15-year-old daughter Marina, his mother, father-in-law, sister and niece.

Group of Nonconformist Artists Has Approved Show in Leningrad

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (UPI)—A group of nonconformist artists staged an exhibition of their paintings in Leningrad today with official permission, western newsmen said.

There were no incidents. Reports from Leningrad said several hundred persons had lined up for admission at the House of Culture an hour before the exhibition opened.

Policemen looked on but did not interfere with the show.

In Moscow on Sept. 15, Communist party volunteers broke up an unauthorized, outdoor nonconformist art show with bulldozers and fire hoses. The show was held peacefully with official permission two weeks later.

More than 20 painters put works on show in today's Leningrad exhibition. Many of the works displayed were clearly influenced by modern Western trends.

Newsmen who compared it with the Moscow show said this one was better.

Authorities gave their permission for today's exhibition provided no "anti-Soviet" or "pornographic" works were displayed. It was reported that three paintings were banned as "too religious."



DESPAIR—Mrs. Yuk Mal Lan, the mother of Mun Se Kwang, the assassin of the wife of South Korea's President, breaks into tears after he was executed.

Boston Anti-Busing Plot Said To Call for Blasting Bridges

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Federal authorities have been investigating for several weeks an alleged plot to blow up three South Boston bridges in an anti-busing protest.

The bridges were kept under surveillance for a number of days, and 8 of 14 suspects were questioned intensively—steps that apparently squelched the conspiracy, if one existed, according to sources here and in Boston.

Federal investigators are not certain that the conspiracy ever existed. But the priority treatment they have given the case shows the extent of fears generated by the controversy over court-ordered school busing in Boston.

Kissinger Notes Hope of Progress In Middle East

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 22 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday he was still hopeful that progress toward peace can be made in the Middle East "and we believe it will be made."

He said he made would another trip to the Middle East whenever the Arab and Israeli positions were "sufficiently close to bring it about," but he ruled out any "unilateral" visit and said there had been "no dramatic new development."

Mr. Kissinger spoke after meeting separately with United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika.

"We are trying to bring about further progress in the negotiations and, therefore, we welcome any conciliatory statement that is made by either side that would help move them forward," Mr. Kissinger said.

"We are still hopeful that progress can be made and we believe it will be made."

Canada Unveils Rules on Reactors

OTTAWA, Dec. 22 (AP)—Canada announced Friday a nuclear-safeguards policy that paves the way for a resumption of the export of Canadian-designed reactors.

Discussion on the policy began in May after India exploded a nuclear device using technology and materials from a research reactor built with Canadian and U.S. aid. Canada had said it might ban the export of reactors but that option was rejected.

Energy Minister Donald MacDonald told the House of Commons that the safeguards policy will require all foreign buyers to promise not to use Canadian technology or material in bomb production.

17 Police Hurt In Clash in Rome

ROME, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—Three policemen were wounded by bullets, two of them seriously, in a battle with leftists who were trying to break up a neo-Fascist rally in Rome today, police said. Fourteen other policemen were injured by firebombs, sticks and stones.

A senior police official described the battle, involving about 400 leftists and dozens of policemen, as one of the worst in Rome between police and demonstrators.

Peking-Prague Accord

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP)—An agreement on trade and payments for 1975 was signed yesterday by China and Czechoslovakia, the Chinese news agency said. No details were given.

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Critics Cite Weak Response, Castigate Clemency Effort

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—President Ford said it was an "act of mercy" when he offered a clemency plan Sept. 16 to draft evaders and deserters.

Last week, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., held two days of hearings and reported that the quality of that mercy was strained.

Even judging the program within the limitations imposed by President Ford, Sen. Kennedy said, "I find it difficult to understand why so many eligible individuals have not been notified, why so many discrepancies in the treatment of participants exist in the present program, why the benefits for some are so limited and why a program conceived in a spirit of compassion and reconciliation may impose greater penalties on an individual than the normal military or judicial process."

Witnesses testified that only 13 per cent of those eligible had applied for clemency with the deadline for applications only six weeks away.

3 Separate Processes
The President's program has three separate parts: the Defense Department handles unsettled desertion cases, the Justice Department takes unsettled civil draft evasion cases and the new presidential Clemency Board handles civilians and servicemen who have been convicted and punished.

The hearings were held before the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures.

The Defense Department's program has been the most successful, and last week it drew the harshest criticism. An estimate 1,000 of a possible 12,000 deserters, or 8 per cent, have been processed.

Martin Hoffman, general counsel for the Defense Department, admitted to the subcommittee that the military used narrower standards than the Justice Department or presidential Clemency Board in deciding how long a man must serve in alternative service to win a clemency discharge.

The military, he said, considers only previous conduct, medical, combat duty, wounds and the type of work done by the man after he deserted the service.

"Super Soldier"
Henry Schwartzschild, director of the project on amnesty of the American Civil Liberties Union, said such an approach was "punitive" and only rewarded the "super soldier."

The Justice Department takes

Two Newspapers Shut Indefinitely By Peron Decree

Buenos Aires, Dec. 22 (AP)—President Isabel Peron decreed Friday the indefinite closure of two major newspapers, one for challenging her government to invade the Falkland Islands and the other for allegedly printing apologetic for terrorism.

The surprise move was the first major restriction on the national press since Mrs. Peron declared a state of siege in Argentina Nov. 6. It brought strong reaction from some already critical legislators.

The two newspapers involved were Cronica, the world's largest Spanish-language daily, with a circulation of 600,000 in four editions, and La Calle, a paper founded 10 weeks ago by opposition radical and Communist party politicians.

The decree said Cronica had violated constitutional articles in urging citizens to arms to defend national territory. The Falklands, called the Malvinas here, are considered Argentine, despite being populated by about 1,800 British-descended residents. Britain and Argentina are holding negotiations on the islands' future.

Cypriot Leaders In 70-Minute Talk

Nicosia, Dec. 22 (UPI)—The leaders of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities, Glafkos Clerides and Rauf Denktaş, met for the second time in as many days Friday and said they had agreed on all but one procedural point on how to start talks to solve the island's problems.

The meeting, at Mr. Denktaş's official residence in the city's Turkish sector, lasted 70 minutes and was attended by Louis Wekmann-Munoz, special UN representative in Cyprus.

A joint communiqué issued after the meeting said the two leaders continued their discussions on the groundwork for future talks about solving the nation's problems.

SARAH FLORA ELIAS DECEASED

Any person having a claim against or an interest in the estate of Sarah Flora Elias late of 35 Rue des Charmilles, Geneva, and formerly of Hotel Claridge, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris, who died on 18th August, 1974, is required to send particulars to Williams & Glyn's Trust Company Limited of 45 Molesley Street, Manchester 2, England, the executor named in the Will of the said deceased or to the under-mentioned Solicitors on or before 28th February, 1975, after which date the estate will be distributed having regard only to claims and interests of which they have had notice.

Dated 12th December 1974.
CORBETTS,
12 Marsden Street,
Manchester 2,
England.



WEAPONS OF WAR—South Vietnamese troops patrol in an ox-drawn cart near a provincial town. A fuel shortage was blamed for the switch from tanks.

Viet Cong Rejects U.S. Claim On Search for Missing GIs

PARIS, Dec. 22 (AP)—The Viet Cong said today that it "categorically rejects" an American accusation that Communist forces

in Vietnam are blocking the search for U.S. servicemen missing in action.

A statement by the Viet Cong delegation at the suspended political talks with the Saigon government said the search was blocked because of the "frenzied sabotage" of the Paris peace agreement by Saigon and the United States.

In accusing the Communists of delay, the United States said in a statement Friday:

"You stand convicted in the court of world opinion of blatant and shameful disregard for the basic principles of humanity. You can begin to remove this stain on your honor and integrity by a simple act—the release forthwith of information on those persons on whom information folders have been passed."

Vietnam Fighting Declines
SAIGON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Fighting in Indochina fell to the lowest level in more than two weeks today, the Saigon command said.

The command said there had been 133 Communist cease-fire violations during the 24-hour period ending at dawn. It was the lowest figure since Dec. 6, when 81 violations were reported.

The number of reported truce violations had averaged well over 300 daily during the two weeks following Dec. 6.

Venezuela Seeks Renewal of Ties To Cuba Regime
CARACAS, Dec. 22 (WP)—Venezuela announced Friday that it has set in motion the diplomatic machinery leading to renewal of full diplomatic relations with Cuba. They were broken off 13 years ago.

The announcement was made by Foreign Minister Efraim Schacht, who said that President Carlos Andres Perez had given instructions Friday to the chief of Venezuela's delegation to the UN to start formally the renewal process through the Cuban delegation. The Venezuelan minister said that relations would be renewed "in the shortest possible time."

Mr. Schacht cited changes in international circumstances as the principal reason for Venezuela's decision to unilaterally change its Cuban policy.

Relations were severed in 1961 by former President Romulo Betancourt on the grounds that the Communist government of Fidel Castro was openly supporting leftist guerrilla efforts to topple Venezuela's newly established democratic regime.

Ship Sinks Off China; 21 Reported Missing
HONG KONG, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—A Panamanian freighter has sunk in heavy seas 400 miles southeast of Hong Kong and its captain and 20 crew members were reported missing today.

Reports said 13 other crewmen of the 6,043-ton Benafina had been picked up by a passing ship which is heading for Manila. The Benafina was carrying a salt cargo from Australia to Taiwan.

Mr. Ecevit stayed on as a caretaker premier. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger scheduled a visit here last month and Mr. Ecevit was preparing to make several conciliatory gestures in order to get Cyprus talks started. But, at the last minute, the National Salvationists objected, the Kissinger visit was canceled and the gestures were never made. Mr. Ecevit then resigned even his caretaker assignment and the Irmak government replaced him.





IN THE COUNTRYSIDE—A wrecked government personnel carrier sits in a field south of Phnom Penh near a patch of lettuce being watered by a Cambodian refugee.

Soviet Anti-Alcoholism Drive Is Aimed at Growing Problem

By Peter Onos

MOSCOW (WP)—What strikes an outsider first about the Soviet Union's drinking problem is how serious it must be for the authorities to talk about it so much. Few other social disorders—crime, delinquency, drug abuse, sexual deviance, poverty, racial enmity and corruption, among others—are considered troublesome enough here on their own to merit such intense discussion.

On social issues, the Russians prefer to minimize their difficulties and certainly choose not to dwell on them. Alcoholism, however, is different. Hardly a day goes by without a major article in the Soviet press examining an aspect of the consequences of drinking. The tone tends to be moralizing.

"Vladimir Bashinsky," the party newspaper Pravda reported recently, "worked at a regional consumers' cooperative and his wife worked at a rural medical station. They lived well and had three children. Vladimir started coming home tipsy. To his wife's remarks, he would answer, 'I helped people and they treated me to some vodka.' Soon he got used to vodka... and drinking was followed by quarrels and fighting."

"Once when he was very drunk, Bashinsky hit his wife with an ax. Listening to the case in the law court, we found that many inhabitants of the village had known that Bashinsky drank heavily and insulted his wife and children. But no one denounced him... They did not fulfill the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist party about the struggle against heavy drinking and alcoholism."

Crime, Accidents

In fact, alcoholism is largely blamed for Soviet social ills. More than 80 per cent of the crime in the northern city of Murmansk is related to drink, according to a deputy mayor there. A magazine, *Vostok* (Science and Life), said last spring that 63 per cent of all serious industrial, traffic and household accidents can be traced to alcohol. A book intended mainly for soldiers asserted that 90 per cent of syphilis sufferers contracted the disease when drunk. And a Moscow University professor reported that nearly half the country's divorces could be linked to alcohol.

This question of worker productivity on the farms and in the factories is becoming increasingly important as the Soviet Union shifts the thrust of the country's economic growth from capital investments to improvements in efficiency. A Soviet study a few years ago showed that violations of labor discipline were caused by alcohol in two out of three cases. A more recent report said that of 410 workers in a Moscow factory, 281 were classified on one morning as too drunk or too hung over to work properly.

Getting Worse

Understandably, the most disconcerting aspect of the alcohol problem for the Soviet authorities is that it is getting worse—or at least that is the burden of dozens of newspaper commentaries. "Stop any man on the street," the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* said a few months ago, "and ask him what he considers the most disastrous evil. Almost every person will answer the same: Alcoholism."

Between 1965 and last year, the sale of alcoholic beverages in the Soviet Union increased by 251 per cent, according to the Soviet Central Statistical Administration. These figures, printed in the official newspaper of the Writers' Union, also show that the pace of growth is quickening. In the five years from 1969 to 1973, alcohol consumption jumped 83 per cent. In the three years from 1970 to 1973, the consumption went up 95 per cent.

In particular, it is said that more and more young persons are drinking heavily and that women, who in the past had been more

restrained than men, are turning up in greater numbers at police-run "drying-out stations."

Alcoholism is, of course, not just a Soviet problem. In the United States, the Department of Health, Welfare and Education estimated last summer that there are 10 million problem drinkers in the United States—a similar Soviet estimate is not available. And, technically, Frenchmen and Italians drink more alcohol per capita than Russians, the Russians say. But they also acknowledge that Europeans favor wine and beer while the Russians drink cognac and, above all, straight vodka.

The question of why Russians drink so much, despite official objections, has many answers, most of them predictable. As St.

sanatoriums and vacation hotels, railroad stations, airports and river stations, cultural activities and shows."

In addition, the price of vodka has been raised—one of the few instances in which the Russians have explicitly boosted the cost of a basic commodity. The old brands—Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya—priced at 2.87 rubles (about \$4.00 at the official rate) and \$3.18, were withdrawn and a new make was introduced at \$5.06 and \$5.76. It is called Ekstra. Factories have been ordered to increase production of wines and beers and phase out the strongest vodkas—110 and 112 proof. A Novosibirsk plant came up with a 28-proof vodka that, given the right amount of drinking, is apparently every bit as intoxicating.

"It is Russia's joy to drink: we cannot do without it."

—St. Vladimir, 965-1015

"The enemy of our life is alcoholism."

—Sovetskaya Kultura, Sept. 24, 1974

Vladimir is said to have observed 1,000 years ago, drinking is a joy. Vodka, which was introduced here only in the 18th century, has become as much a part of the local scene as brown bread, birch trees and freezing winters. Russians, from Moscow intellectuals to North Sea fishermen, say they cannot imagine spending a friendly evening without free-flowing spirits and effusive toasts.

Inevitably, such widespread social drinking leads to alcoholism among a certain number of persons who become, in medical terms, addicts. They are either psychologically or physically unable to drink in moderation.

Availability Factor

Availability of alcohol is certainly a factor of some importance in regulating the amount of drinking.

Over the years, various measures have been enacted to curtail liquor sales. In 1965, encouraging minors to drink was made a crime. Later, sales of vodka by the glass were banned at stadiums and street corners. That led to the bottle-storing system. In 1972, times for vodka sales were shortened by an hour. Also, sales of all alcohol over 30 proof—most vodka is 30 proof—was banned "at trade establishments situated in regions of industrial development and construction sites, educational establishments, children's institutions, hospitals,

Medical Care

As for medical care, the main advantage of seeing a doctor privately seems to be that no records are kept and rehabilitation by the authorities is unlikely. Such therapy is technically permissible only if the doctor is specially licensed, but the regulations are said to be frequently sidestepped.

From time to time, the leadership announces a "crackdown" and passes resolutions calling for struggle: the good of the country is invariably invoked. Russians say these campaigns are so repetitive and predictable that no one pays attention to them anymore.

The Russians have been successful, however, in turning public drunkenness into highly respectable behavior. In a downtown Moscow movie theater recently, spectators who bodily and somewhat roughly removed a man who had been drinking were applauded by the rest of the audience.

Algeria Counting Heavily on Oil to Finance Industrialization

By Henry Ginger

ALGERIA (NYT)—Ships and goods jam the port of this North African capital. Cars and trucks jam the streets and visiting businessmen and diplomats fill the hotels.

The bustle is that of a country trying to develop. Although Western nations complain of the high prices they must pay for Algerian oil, such revenues mean the difference between poverty and the promise of a decent life for a population that is now at 15 million and growing at one of the fastest rates in the world.

Algeria has recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of the revolution that began in 1954 against French rule. Twelve years after independence, Algeria is embarking on three other revolutions designed to make it an industrial nation with a strong agricultural base and a sense of Arab cultural identity, which more than a century of forced integration with France almost destroyed.

The industrial, agricultural and cultural revolutions help to create a mood of purposefulness and pride. But there is also grumbling over inefficiency and austerity and some resistance by

conservative elements to socialist change. Mainly through oil income, the country was able to invest \$8.3 billion in a four-year plan that ended last year. Because of the rise in oil prices, of which Algeria has been one of the most active promoters, Algeria plans to triple this investment in the second plan, which went into effect this year.

Housing Strained

Even with this accelerated pace, it is not certain that the country's population will be better off in 1977 than it is now in terms of work opportunities. The population is increasing at an estimated rate of 3.4 per cent a year. According to some economic experts, it is an open question whether Algeria will be able to keep pace with those coming into the job market, let alone clear up the backlog of unemployed. Severe strains on housing, school and health facilities are evident everywhere.

Algeria's government, led by President Houari Boumedienne, is conservative about birth control. There is a tendency to equate population size with national importance and to emphasize the development of indus-

trial and food production as the solution to the population problem. Nonetheless, in an unpublished program, birth control is available in pediatric clinics, but only to mothers who have four children.

Since January, the price for a barrel of Algerian oil has actually dropped from \$14 to \$12.50, while at the same time the capital goods and food Algeria is importing have become increasingly costly. The country's planners may have to reduce their ambitions because of this situation, but not before the government has pressed not only to maintain oil prices at a high level but also to index them to keep pace with world inflation. Algeria is trying to organize a meeting of oil producers to push these objectives.

Statesman's Role

The prestige and popularity of Mr. Boumedienne and his associates depend on the success of the development plans. Algeria's international position is at stake, too, for the nation has assumed a position of leadership in the defense of the underdeveloped world's interests. The President, a shy army colonel when he seized power in a coup

A Reporter's Notebook

Cambodia War Madness: Up Is Sometimes Down

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH (NYT)—Events in Cambodia have become misspelled in the image of the madness of this war—as when, at an evening reception, the armed forces commander, Lt. Gen. Sothea Fernandez, was asked by an acquaintance what he planned to do if the U.S. Congress went ahead with its plans to cut aid to Cambodia sharply. The general smiled amiably, stood to the other end of the room, threw his arms into the air in the posture of surrender and declared in French: "I'll do this."

Was he at all serious? No one at the reception really thought so. But then, a large cut in aid could really bring about the collapse of this corrupt and ineffective government. Beyond that, the war against the Communist-led Cambodian insurgents, now nearly five years old, has warped human behavior here out of any normal, predictable patterns. Up is sometimes down. The enemy is sometimes one's old schoolmate or, often enough, an uncle or cousin. Perhaps Gen. Fernandez was merely disguising the truth with buffoonery.

Indeed, black humor is one way of living with the gruesomeness of conditions here with the government printing money as fast as it can to keep up with a 300-per-cent-a-year inflation rate reminiscent of Kuomintang China, and with Cambodia's population of 7 million being mangled at a daily rate of at least 300 killed and wounded.

The insurgents hold the countryside and have cut most of the roads. The government holds the fairly isolated cities and towns, including this capital city, now bursting with refugees. Both armies are Cambodians, but their ability to go on destroying their country and each other is controlled by the outside powers that provide their weapons while failing to provide peace talks. To participate in such a situation is to be slightly insane.

What follows is a compilation of some such things—odd and absurd and sad—that happened during a three-week visit.

An American economic consultant on contract to the U.S. Embassy was having a predinner drink with his wife and some acquaintances beside the pool at the charmingly seedy Hotel Le Phnom. One of the acquaintances, a reporter, who had taken a trip up a battle-scarred road that day, commented that the Cambodians were tired and worn out with the war. The consultant, vigorously disagreed.

"They're not tired," he said. "They're not tired at all. That's nonsense. All they need is some good leadership. A hundred Russian commando officers could turn this thing around, or any hundred good officers."

"Oh, come on, John," interjected his wife, who had been silent until then. "You know you're just as discouraged as everyone else. You're just saying that because he's a newsmen."

He said nothing, she rose, and they went to dinner.

There are beggars everywhere in Phnom Penh. A blind old sits on the sidewalk every day outside La Taverne, a restaurant opposite the post office, playing a Cambodian-style lute. As the dominant clientele has changed with the progress of the war from the old colonial French to the new Americans, so have the blind beggars' songs. These days he makes a fairly good living playing "In the Mood" and "Alexander's Ragtime Band."

Downtown Phnom Penh is a

montage of unhappiness. So Leang, a 33-year-old teacher, cannot feed his family on his salary, equivalent to \$9 a month, so he pedals a bicycle ricksha in his free hours, earning 30 cents on a good day.

Twenty yards away, at a sidewalk food stall, ragged, begrimed refugee children hunker near the tables, snatching at the chicken bones cast off by the customers, and sucking and chewing on them until nothing is left.

On the other side of the street, three soldiers—two of them missing a leg and the other apparently unharmed—stand in shop doorways, silent, waiting, their faces contorted in the professional beggar's half-smiling grimace. Sometimes the shopkeepers give them 10 rials—about 0.8 of a cent.

Down the block, at the Mekong River port, workmen are unloading bags of rice and corn from barges. They are paid next to nothing, so they try to hide some of the grain droppings in special pockets and sacks they have sewn on the inside of their scarerow clothes. As they leave work through a narrow opening in the steel gate, the military policemen whap at the workers' pregnant bulges with their hands and nightsticks, until the corn and rice spills on the ground.

An American Embassy official, during an interview, brought up the old controversy over whether the approximately 100 American military men at the embassy ever break the congressional ban against acting as military advisers to the U.S. Cambodians. The official said the embassy was being extremely careful not to give military advice.

Then his telephone rang. He spoke in urgent tones for a few minutes and came back to explain that the insurgents had just badly shot up a river supply convoy and that two barges carrying 1,000 tons of rice were floating free and about to fall into insurgent hands. The Cambodian high command wanted to know what to do, he said.

"They asked our advice," he went on without thinking. Then he thought—and broke into an embarrassed grin.

As it turned out, the Cambodians, who asked permission to sink the barges by bombing them to keep the insurgents from getting the rice, were "advised" not to do that because the barges themselves were costly and worth saving. In the end, however, the Cambodians were unable to save the barges, the rice went to the insurgents and the operation was a total loss.

Some people here have made a lot of money on the war, for nothing is corruption-proof any more in Cambodia. For example, this is something called the Exchange Support Fund, a \$35-million-a-year fund consisting largely of American dollars for the use of the Cambodian government to help pay for crucial foreign goods needed for the war effort. Luxury items are expressly forbidden.

About three months ago, the government gave a local merchant \$50,000 from the fund to import foreign beer, and more recently it released \$175,000 for the import of cigarette lighters.

With morale low, draft evasion has become more the rule than the exception. Young men pay bribes for all kinds of exemption papers. One of the more bizarre exemptions is known as the "top" certificate. "Top" in translation, is equivalent to "crazy." One healthy Cambodian was asked what his top certificate was for. "It says I'm out of my mind," he said.

and I don't have to serve," he replied. He got the certificate fairly cheaply—only \$5,000 rials, or about \$31.

The Pentagon is still specializing in double-talk about Cambodia. When a Wisconsin member of Congress charged last month that American pilots flying supplies to Cambodia were receiving combat pay, even though the administration contends that no American troops are engaged in combat here, the Pentagon replied that the term "combat pay" was incorrect—it was "hostile-fire pay."

At about the same time, a newspaper report said that American military analysts in Thailand were making bombing recommendations to the Cambodians on the basis of American reconnaissance flights over insurgent territory.

The Pentagon acted to clear up the confusion immediately. The analysts are not being recommended, it said, for this would be a violation of the congressional ban on advisory and combat activities. What is actually happening, the Pentagon explained, is that "items of intelligence interest" are "identified" and "passed on" to the Cambodians, but "the judgement of what should be done" is left entirely to them.

Tor Ken is one of the thousands of child soldiers in the Cambodian Army. They join for many reasons, but mostly because it is a way to make a little money to live and eat on.

Tor Ken says he is 18 because that is the legal age for enlistment, but he is a frightened 12 at most. His father has been in the army for a month.

It is dusk and he is walking along Highway 5 northwest of Phnom Penh, on his way to meet his soldier father—his mother is dead—at an outpost a few miles ahead.

Tor Ken is carrying a carbine of World War II vintage and his uniform is double his size; his shirt-front is held together by a safety pin and his trousers are so spindly he hangs and crows like that they drag on the ground until he trips. Asked what he has had to eat during the day, he stares wanly at the ground and mumbles: "Nothing. Only a little fish paste."

On Nov. 28, Thanksgiving Day in America, a large group of Cambodian officials—mostly generals—gathered nervously at the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh to await the outcome of the UN vote on the Cambodian issue. It could have brought a collapse of this government had the UN vote for Cambodia been awarded to the insurgents, whose nominal leader is Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

When news of the narrow two-vote victory came, jubilation erupted. The generals, led by Gen. Fernandez, their commander, began singing around the room, singing an old French children's ditty, "Tout va Très Bien" ("Everything's All Right").

The generals, however, were singing only the title line and had apparently forgotten, or had never known, the rest of the song, in which things are anything but all right.

As the song goes on, stanzas after stanzas, the butler explains to a marquis, who is telephoning from her Paris town house to find how things are going on her country estate, "Everything is all right, Madame. In the kitchen, except that the kitchen is on fire, the barn has burned down, her husband, the marquis, has died and, finally, 'Your favorite horse has died as well.'"

Cambodians are proud and independent people, and though the war has forced many of them to accept charity and even to beg, the shame lies deep.

In a village on the western edge of Phnom Penh, a family of five was slowly starving. Neither the husband nor the wife nor any of the children could find a job. Next door lived a widower who raised pigs and was reasonably well off. He began to notice that the food he was leaving out for the pigs was disappearing, and suddenly realized that his desperate neighbors were sneaking over at night and taking the pig food to sustain themselves.

The widower felt bad about their condition, but he did not want to embarrass them. After carefully rehearsing what he was going to say, he went over to their house one day when the husband was out and said to the wife that everyone was suffering in Cambodia these days but that he was fortunate enough to have a little extra, so would she please accept 10,000 rials to buy some food.

The wife wept in shame as she took the money. Then she went out and bought some rice and fish—but her sense of disgrace overcame her. So she bought some poison, too. That night she put the poison in the food and killed herself and all her family.



A SOLDIER—Tor Ken, who says he is 18 years old, is one of many Cambodians who have joined the government army to earn some money to buy food with.

Mongolian Capital Without Exoticism

By Christopher S. Wren

ULAN BATOR, Mongolia (NYT)—The most immediate impression of Ulan Bator is that, despite its exotic-sounding name—which means Red Hero in Mongolian—and its remote setting, the Mongolian capital is not exotic.

Only a small but opulent palace, now a museum, and a nearby Buddhist monastery remain as reminders of harsher bygone years, when up to 45 per cent of the men were cloistered as lamas.

Today, Ulan Bator, which has slightly more than 300,000 inhabitants, bears mostly Soviet architectural touches. They include the statue of Lenin in front of the Ulan Bator Hotel and the large main square, which features Lenin-type marble mausoleum for Sukhe Bator, the Mongolian revolutionary who is hailed as the founder of Communist Mongolia.

The theater nearby could be mistaken as a miniature of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow, although it was reportedly built by Japanese prisoners of war.

The city measures its progress in new buildings. Among the sleekest are several high-rise apartment houses that the Chinese started as part of their own aid program but left unfinished about six years ago, after relations deteriorated.

Ulan Bator seems to stand as a visible monument to Mongolia's self-image as the earliest ally of the Soviet Union and still its most loyal one. In 50 years of Communism, it has not strayed far from the Kremlin's orbit, except for a brief flirtation with Peking in the early 1950s.

The Mongolians, saddled between the Soviet Union and China, have looked northward for both the military support and economic assistance that have propelled them from virtual feudalism.

For Moscow, Mongolia represents a broad buffer against China along nearly 2,000 miles of Soviet border.

But Moscow has also spent billions of rubles to make Mongolia an Asian showcase for Soviet-style Communism. The investment could begin to pay off economically, however, through exploitation of the vast mineral resources of the largely desolate country, three times the size of Texas, but with only 1.4 million inhabitants.

Many of Ulan Bator's older residents still wear the "del," a national gown enlivened with a brightly colored sash. The costume looks too thin to withstand the Mongolian winter, when temperatures plummet to 30 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, but in fact it is lined with sheepskin.

Westernized Look

The younger generation—and 40 per cent of the Mongolians are under 25 years old, officials say—favors a more Westernized look, wrapping themselves in winter in boxy Soviet-style overcoats. Mongolian soldiers, on the other hand, in uniform that, for slight variations in shade, look identical to those worn by the thousands of Soviet soldiers who are stationed in Mongolia.

A visitor here finds it hard to reconcile the pleasant, even different nature of his Mongolian hosts with the fierce image of their 13th-century forbear, Genghis Khan. But the warrior whose very name once sent chills through the civilized world is today without much honor in his homeland.

No one disputes his military genius or even his contribution in forging national identity. But by current Marxist standards, Genghis Khan was also an imperialist who wasted Mongolian lives and resources in "predatory annexation," leaving Mongolia vulnerable to subsequent centuries of subjugation.

"Yes, he founded the Mongolian nation," an official said when asked about Genghis Khan. "He could have used his power to build a culture and help his people here, but he squandered the culture and people by going elsewhere."

Elsewhere, of course, included Russia, which was largely controlled by the heirs of Genghis Khan for more than two centuries and has not forgotten it. Diplomats here recall that in the 1960s plans to celebrate the 800th anniversary of his birth were quickly shelved at Moscow's suggestion.

Although the low skyline of Ulan Bator keeps taking on new buildings, nearly half the city's residents still live in "yurts," or portable felt tents. Communities of yurts, called "gers" in Mongolian, stand discreetly tucked behind wood fences on the road from the airport.

Yet government officials speak rather frankly about the widespread use of yurts in modern Mongolia—and, to a visitor, quite legitimately so. The bowl-shaped yurt seems ingenious. It is snug, warm and can be packed up and moved in 30 minutes. Last year, Mongolia's industry numbered among its accomplishments the production of 9,700 wooden yurt frames.

Some apartment dwellers, a Mongolian said, keep a yurt handy to pack off to the countryside as an instant weekend home. Some older people have balked at taking up apartment living after the cozy communal life of the yurts.

"My grandfather lives in a flat now but he doesn't like it," a modern young man said. "He prefers a yurt. He likes to step out the door and smell the air. He says that living in an apartment is like prison."

50 Swedes Protest

UNESCO's Israel Ban

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22 (Reuters)—About 50 Swedish writers, scientists and religious leaders yesterday protested what they feared would be a drive toward the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

UNESCO decided to exclude Israel from its regional activities last month. The protesters said the move was an attempt by Israel's enemies to deny its existence and to cut it off from the rest of the world. A copy of the protest was sent to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

JAPAN

The Economy—Big Doses of Gloom, But Strong Portents of Hopefulness

By Eliot Brooks

TOKYO (UPI)—Prognosticators of gloom about the future of the Japanese economy have had a great deal of material to work on in recent months.

Japan's exposure to external energy sources, its dependence on increasingly nationalistic foreign raw material producers, its large food deficit and its high rate of inflation all seem to suggest that the country's future is precarious.

In addition, Japan's domestic political situation appears to be a good deal less stable at the moment than it has been in recent years. Declining popular support and increasing internal quarrels threaten the hold the Liberal Democratic party has had on governments since the end of the postwar occupation.

While forecasts of a Japanese economic slump appear to have been laid to rest, Japan's future as a healthy, competitive, capitalist-oriented economy is still uncertain despite the recent spate of unfavorable developments. The country's powerful bureaucracy is probably unsurpassed in its ability to manage economic crises and the flexibility of the business community is an important asset.

Interrelationships

Foreign analysts of Japan's economy have tended to focus recently on two interrelated aspects of the country's current dilemma: its declining competitiveness in export markets as a result of a huge jump in domestic production costs and its ability to pay for future oil imports. Many Japanese, however, are confident of their ability to solve both problems. What tends to worry them are events over which they have little or no control.

Will a new war break out in the Middle East and if it does, will it develop in such a fashion that Japan will not be able to get as much oil as it needs whatever the price? Will the current downturn in the economies of major industrialized countries snowball into a worldwide depression, cutting demand for Japanese exports regardless of their degree of competitiveness?

To see why the Japanese have some grounds for optimism as long as the unforeseeable does not bring catastrophe, it is necessary to look at recent developments in the balance of payments. Despite a drastic increase in the price of oil and sharply higher costs for foodgrains and various other raw materials, Japan's merchandise trade balance moved back into surplus in June, only eight months after the start of the oil crisis. The current account moved into surplus in August and the overall balance of payments registered its first surplus in 19 months in September.

A further improvement was recorded in October partly because of a substantial inflow of petrodollars but mainly because the nation's trade surplus continued to swell.

The improvement in the trade account has been steady and impressive. In the first quarter of the year, the trade balance was in deficit by \$1.2 billion. The deficit shrank to \$118 million in the second quarter and the third quarter showed a surplus of \$283 million. October alone, (Continued on page 9, col. 1)



The Kintetsu Works of Nippon Steel Corp., which employs 7,100 workers, is one of Japan's most integrated steel plants.

Searching for Alternatives to Oil

By A.E. Cullison

TOKYO (UPI)—As the world's largest oil importer, Japan was severely troubled by the energy crisis and its aftermath. It still is. Although Japan may not have experienced any serious or lasting economic damage—from shortages of crude oil or the new high prices—apprehensions about the future clearly remain.

At least 73 per cent of the energy the Japanese use comes from imported crude oil. The estimate for 1985 is over 64 per cent, according to government projections.

Japan uses comparatively little coal and natural gas, mainly because deposits are small and not very economical. Therefore, it was a considerable relief when, at the end of 1973, the Arab oil states eased restrictions on crude oil shipments to Japan.

The Japanese were once again reminded that they are a "have-not" nation when energy resources are considered. Other than reducing dependence upon oil imports by exploiting suspected but as yet undiscovered offshore oil fields and following strict conservation for many years to come, the best solution for Japan is to import coal in large amounts and to generally increase the variety of energy source materials.

Such diversification probably means initiating large-scale use of nuclear power and liquefied natural gas. While this will require much time, there is no other reasonable course for Japan to follow.

Present projections indicate that Japan's total energy requirements, which were 338 million kilowatts in terms of oil in 1972, will expand to something between 777 million and 919 million kilowatts by 1985. It will be difficult to meet this need.

Yet Japan appears prepared to renovate the whole of its economic and industrial structure to face up to the problem. All alternatives to oil as energy are receiving serious consideration. Whether solar heat, geothermal energy or other alternate energy sources are adopted in addition to nuclear power, will depend largely upon advances in science and technology between now and the end of this century.

Both private industry and government are pulling together in Japan, as they apparently must if the country is not to be starved for power. For example, Japanese power companies have undertaken joint planning and execution of non-oil energy projects—and the government is providing the financial guarantees and encouragement.

Authorities of the Natural Resources and Energy Agency of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) already are deeply involved in very similar efforts. Why the seeming duplication? What's the rush?

The answer rests in a MITI warning that even without the present oil situation, the uncertainties and high prices, by the 1980s a critical oil shortage may develop for Japan in any event.

About 1985, in the government's view, Tokyo might easily require yearly imports of 500 million to 600 million kilowatts of crude oil. No one knows whether this will be possible, of course.

Rapid implementation of new measures to further develop nuclear energy, thermoelectric fusion, natural gas, subterranean heat and solar energy probably will depend to a considerable extent upon promotion of technological exchanges with many other countries in the next few years.

A Key Role

Playing a key role in some of these projects are energy specialists in Japan's Industrial Science and Technology Agency. They already have established a series of "Sunshine Projects" which will require expenditures of \$56 million or so in fiscal 1975 and a total of approximately \$7 billion over the life of the entire program.

These and other similar projects are being used to develop as many new energy sources as possible by the turn of the century. At least a score of other government and private industrial organizations have established agencies and special committees to determine the best ways the nation can speed up these developments.

Industrial Science and Technology Agency officials even now are involved in studying and developing a new time schedule for obtaining roughly 60 million kilowatts of atomic power by 1985. Japan now has only seven nuclear

power plants on the line, generating about 3.1 million kilowatts—just above 3 per cent of the nation's power consumption.

But those most interested in this situation, Japan's leading industrialists, contend that the government should raise its sights and try for considerably more than 60 million kilowatts of nuclear-generated electricity by the middle of the next decade. It would seem that chances are improving for just such a development.

Beyond doubt, the role of nuclear energy in Japan will expand increasingly in the next 10 years. Technicians in the Resources and Energy Agency, for example, estimate that by the end of the next decade, Japanese atomic power stations will be supplying 30 per cent of the total industrial energy available in the country.

By 1976, however, provided the government of Japan can overcome stiffening objections of local residents, it has been estimated that nuclear power plants in Japan will be supplying only about 8 per cent of total industrial energy in use.

At the moment, Japan has two nuclear power stations operating experimentally and another 13 plants actually under construction. These stations—or at least most of them—are scheduled to begin operation by 1977 or 1978. Another plant may come on line during the same period if all goes well.

Safety and functional checks stemming from small problems which often develop tend to delay scheduled completion of nuclear power stations. Nevertheless, current planning calls for the Japanese to have 30 atomic plants in full operation by 1980, providing a total nuclear generating capacity at that time above 301 million kilowatts.

A spokesman for the Comprehensive Energy Council, an advisory organization of MITI, reveals that the government may expand its target for 1985, increasing the nation's dependence on nuclear power to 25 per cent of total electricity requirements by that time. This can be done, he explained, by using more advanced atomic stations.

The Japanese also are planning even more modern developments by the end of this century. Members of the Nuclear Fusion Technical Subcommittee of the Atomic Energy Commission hope to have an electric power station using deuterium obtained from sea water as the material for nuclear fusion by the year 2000.

Additionally, Japan's scientists are concentrating on a scheme to use solar energy to split water molecules to produce hydrogen. (Continued on page 10, col. 5)

A Rush by Japanese Companies For Overseas Investments

By Charles Smith

TOKYO (UPI)—Although Japan is one of the world's economic giants it has only recently been a overseas investor. The ubiquitous presence of Japanese cars, panes TV sets and Japanese ref in many parts of the world contrasts with a relative absence of Japanese factories making consumer products in foreign countries. The first Japanese investment in the U.S. (by YKK zip fasteners) was established less than five years ago, and today Japan boasts only five Japanese factories abroad.

On a worldwide basis Japan is 1/18th (by value) as much overseas investments as was made by the United States at the end of 1972 and one-quarter as much as was owned by Britain. But the dearth of Japanese overseas investments, like so many things about Japan, is nothing that is changing—or has been changing—very fast.

Last year, Japanese companies sent into direct overseas investments a sum equivalent to nearly 5% of the value of their foreign investment up to the beginning of 1973. Total Japanese foreign investment (including long-term loans and portfolio investment) was worth just over \$12 billion at the end of that year. According to two private surveys it may be up to \$18 billion by the end of the year.

There are three main reasons for the rush to invest abroad. It is that Japanese goods, not only in the U.S. and Europe, but also in markets nearer home such as Southeast Asia, are liable to come up against import barriers. In countries like Thailand, Indonesia or Taiwan there is a strong impetus to manufacture locally so as to be inside and not outside the barriers. It and when they come up, much of Japan's investment in Southeast Asia goes to this category of mainly light industrial investment. Most of it is in partnership with local firms, often the main force for the Japanese company in the first place.

have been rising at an ever increasing rate (by 20 per cent in 1973 and no less than 32 per cent in the across-the-board wage settlement reached last spring). Labor is far, far cheaper in places like Indonesia, Taiwan or Korea. Japanese electronics assemblers have taken advantage of this fact (as have U.S. electrical manufacturers) by moving to Southeast Asia en masse.

Space Lack

The sheer lack of space for new factories in Japan's limited industrial areas (only 18 per cent of the land area is flat or relatively flat) has also helped to drive investors abroad, as has the increasing cost of handling the pollution problem in Japan. Japanese industry estimates that about 10 per cent of its total domestic investment is now accounted for by anti-pollution expenditure. It can save on this by siting some of the most polluting industries in out-of-the-way parts of the world, where local governments may still be glad to have them.

A very typical example of this type of investment is the plan by Kawasaki Steel Corp. (Japan's third-largest steel maker) to establish a steel plant in Mindanao, southern Philippines. The steel plant is to be built for

more than half the pollution in steel making, so Kawasaki will be only too glad to have its new plant safely out of the way in Southeast Asia. On the other hand, the Philippines is also grateful to have secured a major industrial development for one of its least developed and populated regions.

The third major force behind Japanese investment abroad is the raw-materials problem. Japan is more dependent than any other major country on imported materials (not only oil, but iron ore, coking coal, nonferrous metals and even food). It has tended to rely in the past on long-term contracts to secure supplies of the products it needs, but the feeling now is that contracts alone are not enough. Japan began to invest large amounts of capital in overseas mining projects (usually, however, as a minority partner with Western mining companies) in the late sixties and early seventies. It has now moved a step further and started to help its overseas suppliers of raw materials develop their own raw-material processing industries.

A good example of this approach is provided by the two projects for integrated steel manufacture in Brazil in which Nippon Steel and Kawasaki Steel (Continued on page 10, col. 1)

Recession Might Force Changes for the Traditional Job-Holder

By K. Yoshida

TOKYO (UPI)—In Japan, a company rarely fires its employees. Employer and employee are usually bound by more than simply a contractual relationship; much as in a traditional family they are locked in a permanent and complex relationship of mutual obligation. Companies assume responsibility for their workers' welfare in return for their undying loyalty. Thus, the workers are paid a wide variety of allowances and "fringe benefits"—frequently including low-rent company housing, special-rate housing loans, free wedding services and allowances based on family size. Workers, in turn, pledge allegiance to their companies, take only brief holidays rather than extended vacations, and generally put their work above private matters. Both employer and employee assume that the company will not dismiss or lay off the employee nor will he switch employers during his career.

This paternalistic life-time employment system, bedded deeply in traditional Japanese values and social patterns, is not likely to change radically despite the looming depression.

When the chips are down, both employer and employee are expected to suffer equally. Most Japanese employers still share the view expressed sometime ago by Sano Ikumitsu, chairman of the Industrial Union, an old company, "If they (his employees) must become beggars, then I too will share their fate and become a beggar."

Indeed, even during the present recession, only a handful of hard-pressed companies are actually discharging full-time employees. Financial burdens upon the employer are obviously heavy in times of depression, but many have managed to survive sharply declining profits by slashing operational expenses, cutting down the number of part-time and seasonal workers, abolishing overtime and reducing working hours,

temporarily laying off workers at full or somewhat reduced wages, or deducting a percentage from managerial and executive salaries. Even when a company is forced to retrench its regular labor force, it does not decide single-handedly who and how many should get the blue chips. Instead, the company first negotiates with its labor union over the size of the reduction and terms of retirement and then recruits those who will volunteer to resign with higher separation allowances than usual and other special benefits.

Recently, Toyo Spinning Co. recruited 2,300 such volunteers (after its union forced the company to revise its original plans of cutting its payroll by 3,500) and several other companies in the textile and electronics industries are following suit.

The volunteers are usually either those who are approaching retirement age or young girls who are still very much in demand in other industries—those who sacrifice the least. Only when there are not enough volunteers do the companies suggest who

should go by a subtle practice generally called "tata tatak"—tapping the shoulders of the candidates for "voluntary retirement."

There are two groups of people who are exceptions to the general rules of the Japanese life-time employment system, and they make up important human resources many companies can easily dispense with in times of difficulty.

One is the "temporary workers"—seasonal workers from farming areas, mostly in northern Japan, housewives working part-time and day laborers—who are not considered as members of a "company family" and, therefore, not entitled to the benefits usually accorded regular employees.

Female workers are another exception of sorts. They generally quit the firm for marriage or, because of their sex and low status on career ladders, they can move from one company to another more easily than men. Seasonal and part-time workers are often

the first to be dismissed when a company faces a crunch, as many do now—and few alternative jobs are available to them. When a young girl loses her job, however, she either goes home to become a dependent or finds another job.

"There is no job shortage for young labor," says an official of the Nikkeiren (the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations). "On the contrary, many companies are worried that next year there will be only one junior or senior high-school graduate looking for a job for every six or seven openings."

In fact, when about 300 girls lost their jobs recently after a spinning company in Nagoya folded, the company received more than 1,000 job offers for them.

Despite these cushions and a continuing shortage of young labor, however, an unemployment problem does seem to be looming over the horizon as a result of (Continued on page 3, col. 7)



Trading Houses Have Deep Hold on Japan's Economy

By Alec Hamilton

TOKYO (Herald Tribune).—Japan's giant business groupings have revived in step with the advance of the country's economy until they now are in a more powerful and possibly unassailable position than at any time in their history.

The 10 leading *sogo shosha*, or general trading firms, led by the long-established *Mitsui* and *Fuyo*, account for nearly 53 per cent of all Japanese exports and just over 64 per cent of all imports.

The activities of the trading companies drew scathing attack recently from *Toshihide* *Takahashi*, chairman of the government's Fair Trade Commission. He charged that they were de-

veloping huge business groups reminiscent of the *zaibatsu* companies that dominated the economy before World War II and provided the Japanese war machine with its economic backing.

He accused the trading houses of borrowing huge funds from banks to amass shares in major industrial companies for the purpose of expanding their groups. He said that stock holdings by the leading trading firms had increased to 6.6 times their original capital by March, from 1.4 times their capital six years ago.

To leveling the charges, Mr. *Takahashi* was putting forward the case for FTC proposals to revise the Anti-Monopoly and Fair Trade Law, including a provision to restrict the share hold-

ings of the big corporations in other companies.

Holdings

He said that 70 per cent of the stocks held by leading trading companies represented shares of major corporations listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, while the remaining 30 per cent represented holdings in smaller enterprises aligned under the respective groups.

Mr. *Takahashi* added that the trading companies were entering the sphere of industrial production, which went beyond their normal function as merchants.

"Such *zaibatsu*-like conglomerates are without parallel in the rest of the world and must be

controlled properly," the FTC chairman said.

Predictably, his statements drew a howl of outrage from Japan's business community—and even from some government ministries. Big business already complains that the FTC—set up by Gen. *Douglas MacArthur* at the end of the war—acts as both prosecutor and judge in cases before it. Business critics want to see its judicial and investigative roles separated.

Officials of the trading companies, who see their major role as one of co-ordinating projects, charged that an attempt by the FTC to regulate their activities could seriously affect the national economy.

But it cannot be denied that the trading houses have an

octopus-like hold on the Japanese economy, with their tentacles reaching far and wide. The FTC says that the Big Six houses—*Mitsui*, *Mitsubishi*, *Sumitomo*, *Fuyo*, *Sanwa* and *Nishikawa*—had combined sales in 1973 in a ratio of approximately one to five of the total gross national product.

The FTC says the Big Six are trying to gain control over whole sectors of the economy, from the procurement of raw materials to the sale of the finished products, through a process of vertical integration.

The trading companies also came under public fire early this year after the oil crisis, with charges that they were hoarding materials and cornering commodities. On an individual basis, such charges might not have too much weight, but when the Big Six are taken as a whole, their potential is staggering.

A survey of industrial groupings in Japan, published last year by the British trading concern *Dodwell* and Co., says the 13 groups covered in the book account for 80 per cent of the manufacturing turnover of Japanese companies quoted on the Stock Exchange, 47 per cent of banking and 78 per cent of non-life insurance turnover.

The 13 groups surveyed are *Fuyo*, *DKB*, *Sanwa*, *Nippon*, *Steel*, *Mitsubishi*, *Nissan*, *Toyota*, *Matsushita*, *Toshiba*, *IHI* and *Tokai*, plus three of the Big Six—*Mitsubishi*, *Mitsui* and *Sumitomo*.

The last three are the major successors to the prewar *zaibatsu* (a term meaning grouping by wealth). They arose phoenix-like from the flames of war to survive the attempts of the Allied occupation forces to break them down.

Three Leaders

The *Dodwell* survey lists the three leaders in the *Mitsubishi* group as the *Mitsubishi Bank*, *Mitsubishi Corp.* and *Mitsubishi Heavy Industries* Ltd.

In addition, it lists a further six members of the group which take part in formulating group policies, usually in the form of two-weekly or monthly meetings of the presidents of the companies. These range from *Mitsubishi Electric* Co. Ltd. to *Asahi Glass* Co. Ltd., *Mitsubishi Electric* Corporation and *Mitsubishi Estate* Co. Ltd., dealing with real estate.

The survey points out that there is some movement by companies from one group to another and that the strength of the ties binding companies within a group vary from one company to another.

Because holding companies are not allowed in Japan, strongly centralized control over group members is not possible. In some ways a group resembles a club with common interests based on a variety of ties ranging from supplies to merchandising techniques, financial assistance, shareholdings and historical associations.

In explaining the group philosophy, the *Dodwell* survey says in its preface:

"Group control in Japan stems basically from the heavy dependence on banks for finance, as Japanese companies depend on loans for up to 80 per cent of their capital. In most cases therefore the industrial groups are centered around the banks, financial institutions and trading companies, whilst the other leading companies of the group depend on the historical growth of the group, the strength of the management, and the size of the company."

Global business interests. Their network of representatives and intelligence gathering rivals—and

in some cases surpasses—the Japanese Foreign Ministry itself, which has a sorry record of neglecting certain areas of the world and of misjudging local sensibilities.

The trading houses have shown themselves to be more adaptable to the international situation, although the younger generation of Japanese businessmen abroad—particularly in Southeast Asia—has been accused of living in a ghetto-like atmosphere with little contact with the local people outside business hours.

Interestingly, however, a foreign posting is increasingly regarded as a period of exile away from the mainstream of advancement in a company.

The trading houses regard themselves increasingly as co-ordinators, smoothing the path for client businesses. They act as intermediaries between banks and industry, both on a national and an international level, they provide management expertise, market knowledge and technology.

During the 1960s, the trading houses were among the leaders in Japan to go out and seek sources of raw materials, upon which the country depends for its industrial existence. The reputation they gained, in fact, was often unfavorable, but in the economic climate of the decade the Japanese paid little attention to charges of economic imperialism and exploitation.

But rising "resources nationalism" in the developing countries—and developed nations like Australia—all shook and vocal domestic criticism over industrial pollution have all served to alter this outlook.

Japan's Foreign Trade Commission in a recent report that the country should aim for an international division of labor. It should obtain a stable supply of raw materials in exchange for technical know-how and assistance in developing the industrial structure in the host nation.

This is also in line with government and business thinking in Japan. Senior businessmen are talking of establishing basic refining plants close to the sources of raw materials and then importing the semifinished product to Japan for final processing.

Criticism

Such proposals, again, are not without their critics. Japan has been accused of wanting to export its pollution, while the main financial profit would accrue to domestic Japanese companies.

Such criticism is not necessarily fair. A major problem facing the steel industry, for example, is the need to raise huge sums of money to finance overseas projects and a lack of technical expertise in the host countries.

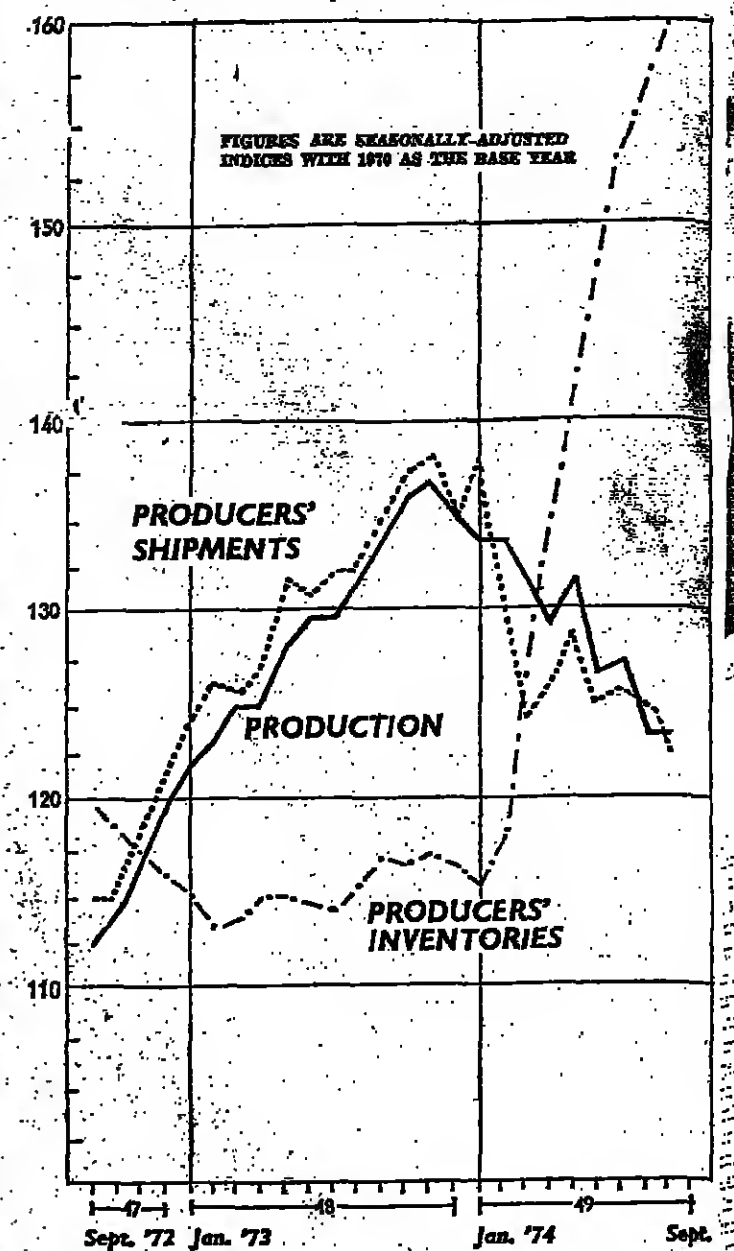
It is not a matter of simply setting up a steel mill or petrochemical plant. Dozens of other factors have to be taken into consideration.

A major refining plant in the Brazilian jungle also needs ancillary services such as roads, railroads, accommodation for the workers and their families, shops, hospitals, schools. Thus a relatively simple concept can run into billions of dollars.

It is to tackle just such problems that the Japanese trading houses believe they are ideally suited. They have the financial and technical knowledge and the contacts with which to help a billion-dollar project along the path to success.

The companies have also in the past been accused of hoarding and speculation on a global scale, charges which undoubtedly had some truth to them. But a new realization of the need for international cooperation seems to be making headway, and Japanese business has been unable to avoid the winds of change.

Production Trends, Shipments and Inventories of Mining, Manufacturing Industries



Recession and Jobs

(Continued from page 7)

the recessionary economy. Because many companies have stopped hiring seasonal and part-time workers and ceased filling vacancies, the job market for temporary help and off-season applicants is extremely tight.

More significant, the increasing number of corporate bankruptcies—more than 800 a month since October last year—have forced thousands of people out of work. As a result, the opening-to-application ratio has dwindled from 1.92—virtually two openings per applicant—in November last year to only 1.04 last September, with signs indicating worsening conditions.

The Labor Ministry now predicts more than a million people may be unemployed next March, the largest number since March, 1967, when Japan's jobless rate reached 2 per cent, with 1,150,000 people unable to find jobs.

Will the recession, if it continues, change Japan's employment practices?

Some, like former Vice-Minister of International Trade and Industry *Emu Yamashita*, think so. "Paternalism has lasted this long because we have suffered no depression since the war, only sporadic recessions which we were able to overcome," he said recently in an interview.

"If we now lay off a million people and then recover, our employment system, in the process, will have become modernized, more akin to that of Europe and the United States."

Many labor experts and recruiting officials, however, believe that the present lifelong employment system, coupled with the seniority system, is so ingrained in Japanese society and conforms so well with traditional Japanese values

that it will not change noticeably despite the recession.

"Many companies would rather fold up and distribute property among the employees," says *Nikkei* official, "than have to fire them."

Paradoxically, change may come from another source—labor shortage. The chronic shortage of young labor—so rare are the young job seekers that they are called "golden eggs"—has compelled with inflation to boost the wages of employees freshly recruited from junior or senior high school. This has, in turn, narrowed wage differences between young workers and developed senior employees that the seniority system has lost much of its attraction.

"The people have stayed with one company for a lifetime," notes the labor relations manager of a major corporation, "because they knew they would go up in wages and position if they worked hard and seriously."

But because of the high starting salaries of young employees and relatively slow wage increases thereafter, many workers now tend to put more emphasis on their family life than on their work, and they are more willing to switch their jobs.

That may well be the case if the present trend continues: decreasing numbers of available young recruits, moderation of economic growth and growing individualism. And if that happens, companies will be less interested in recruiting their employees directly from school, as is the general practice now, and then pushing them slowly up the seniority ladders, and the workers will see less value in staying loyal to a single company.

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* As listed in the August 1974 issue of FORTUNE magazine.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET September 30, 1974

| Assets | In thousands of Yen | In thousands of U.S. | Liabilities | In thousands of Yen | In thousands of U.S. |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Cash and Due from Banks | 727,634,995 | 2,445,832 | Deposits | 4,981,690,241 | 16,777,950 |
| Call Loans | 4,131,820 | 13,888 | Call Money | 762,232,500 | 2,562,126 |
| Securities | 799,610,051 | 2,687,765 | Borrowed Money | 147,939,941 | 477,109 |
| Loans and Bills Discounted | 4,714,253,109 | 15,846,229 | Foreign Exchanges | 589,629,634 | 1,981,948 |
| Foreign Exchanges | 571,587,753 | 1,922,580 | Domestic Exchange Settlement e/c, Cr. | 65,083,370 | 218,768 |
| Domestic Exchange Settlement e/c, Dr. | 73,609,176 | 247,426 | Acceptances and Guarantees | 951,750,915 | 3,199,163 |
| Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees | 951,750,915 | 3,199,163 | Accrued Expenses | 120,784,447 | 405,998 |
| Bank Premises and Real Estate | 114,038,867 | 383,324 | Unearned Income | 44,046,480 | 148,055 |
| Other Assets | 48,026,653 | 161,434 | Other Liabilities | 34,561,025 | 116,171 |
| TOTAL | 8,005,023,339 | 26,907,647 | Reserve for Possible Loan Losses | 73,867,648 | 248,295 |
| | | | Reserve for Retirement Allowances | 23,607,714 | 79,354 |
| | | | Reserve for Price Fluctuation | 7,700,690 | 25,885 |
| | | | Other Reserves | 21,485,662 | 72,221 |
| | | | Capital (Paid-up) | 68,000,000 | 221,849 |
| | | | Legal Reserves | 17,769,843 | 59,697 |
| | | | Other Surplus | 122,683,159 | 413,052 |
| | | | TOTAL | 8,005,023,339 | 26,907,647 |

Yen amounts were converted into U.S. dollars at the current rate of Sept. 30, 1974 (U.S.\$1=¥297.50).

As a general banking practice in Japan, the Sanwa Bank designates its semiannual fiscal period as ending March 31 and September 30 of each year. Such periods are combined to present the results of annual operations, and our annual report is published as of March 31 each year.

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By John Herrick

However, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry points out that even these figures

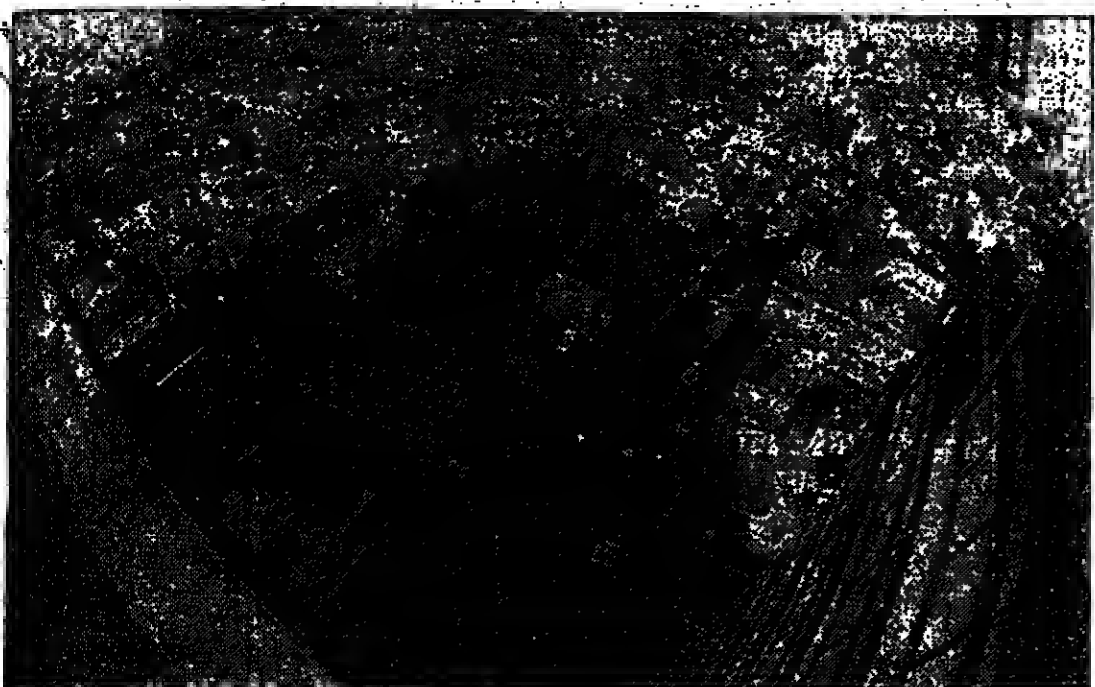
The most important factor is the rising price of Japanese products. Both wages and wholesale prices in Japan are running about 30 per cent above year-ago levels. This is reflected in the prices of Japanese products, which are rapidly losing their cost competitiveness. Also, inflation has

Exports Drop

In fact, however, during the first nine months of this year

Export ceilings were worked out by the Japanese manufacturers in conjunction with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. A percentage of the total market was allocated to each firm on the basis of sales recorded in preceding years.

The present startling growth of Japanese exports to France, in percentage terms, provides a clue as to how the myth of a Japanese economic invasion of the West got started in the first place.



Tall building casts a long shadow over homes in Tokyo. Courtesy Office of Public Relations, Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

(Continued from page 7)

The IMF managing director argued in favor of measures aimed at maintaining economic activity "somewhat lower than the level of maximum production" and of the simultaneous adoption of an incomes policy to dampen inflationary expectations. Mr. Villeneuve acknowledged that incomes policies have gotten a rather bad name as a result of a poor record in the United States and Europe, but he argued that they can be effective if imposed only after excess demand has been eliminated.

Ignore Advice

That means that Japan is in the process of grabbing a substantially larger share of world trade at a time when it has never been more essential for other ma-

Recession

The party did much worse than expected, however, barely maintaining an absolute majority, and the loss was laid largely to public dissatisfaction over inflation. Thus, the rigid stabilization program drawn up by Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, who quit the

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The Rush for Overseas Investments

(Continued from page 7)
are involved. Other examples come from the Middle East, where Mitsubishi Corp. is working on a large-scale (\$3 billion) plan for a Saudi Arabian petrochemical complex and Mitsui is engaged on a similar project in Iran.

The rationale of these projects is fairly obvious. Japan no longer wants to expand its own capacity for basic raw material processing—preferring to concentrate on more sophisticated industries with higher added value.

Japan is prepared to import part of the processed materials produced by Japanese-built factories in, say, Brazil or Saudi Arabia. And of course Japanese industry gets the export contracts for the vast quantities of plant and equipment needed by the host countries.

There are two main snags about Japan's foreign investment program. The most obvious is that too much of it has up to now been concentrated in Southeast and East Asia. Japan accounts (to take a couple of random examples) for 37 per cent of all industrial investment in Thailand and last year provided 90 per cent of all new investment going into South Korea.

Percentages like these tend to make the host countries uncomfortably aware of their dependence on Japan, especially when the Japanese economy itself runs into difficulties as it has done during the last year.

Textile Flood

Japan has positively flooded East and Southeast Asia with textile and shipbuilding plants in the last few years, but may now be regretting its concentration in these fields, given the difficulties both industries are

facing. Japanese-owned textile plants in Korea, Taiwan or Indonesia are going to find it increasingly difficult to export their products back to Japan in the medium-term future in view of the collapse of consumer demand for textiles and the difficulties Japan's own textile producers are facing.

Japanese-owned shipyards in Singapore and elsewhere in Southeast Asia are very soon going to feel the cold draft of recession in the world tanker market. In the field of petrochemical investment Japan has gained a lead throughout its region—at least so far as blueprints for future projects are concerned. But the Thais are now grinding their teeth over the political insistence of Mitsui and Mitsubishi that an integrated petrochemical complex planned for their country must be postponed for at least two years because of the collapse of demand for petrochemical products.

The second major problem about Japan's overseas investment is how to pay for it. This was not a problem in 1971-72 or even in the early part of 73. During those years the Japanese had more foreign exchange than they knew what to do with, and the Japanese government was only too glad to see money invested abroad even if it went into a golf course in Hawaii or hotels in Paris. The situation went sharply into reverse toward the end of last year when the Japanese realized that they had overcompensated and were in fact going to run an enormous deficit (it turned out to be \$13 billion for fiscal 1973-74). Nowadays the Finance Ministry discourages what might be termed "frivolous" foreign investments, but it is more than ever interested in resource-related investments, particularly if they have anything to do with oil.

If Mitsubishi decides to go

ahead with its Saudi Arabian petrochemical project (on which it is still conducting a feasibility study) it will have no trouble getting a go-ahead from the government, but it will be urged to minimize the burden on the Japanese balance of payments. This could involve borrowing a large part of the money needed from the Saudis themselves (who basically want Japan's knowhow and its import market—not its money). In other cases major overseas investment projects are likely from now on to be financed by international borrowing rather than from Japan's own resources. To take a random example from Europe, Asahi Chemical Co. is planning to finance at least part of its Irish acrylonitrile plant by buying equipment in Britain, on supplier's credit insured by the British Export Guarantees Department. Other Japanese overseas investors would like to raise money on the Eurodollar market, but their prospects of doing so in the current state of the market are somewhat doubtful.

The problem of finding the money to pay for investments, plus the fact that Japan's own economic growth is likely to be rather slow in the next year or two, may remove some of the impetus from the overseas investment boom. It will be surprising if the value of this year's direct investment abroad reaches anything like the scale of last year's, and 1975 may not be much better. In the long run, however, the factors tending to make Japanese business expand overseas instead of, or as well as, at home are likely to persist. Japan will take its place in due course alongside the U.S. and Britain as one of the world's leading overseas investors. As it does so, it will become more and more dependent for its economic welfare on what the rest of the world feels about its behavior.

Between Russia and China

By Eduardo Lachica

TOKYO (UPI)—A knock for working both sides of the street has given Japan the best possible bargain out of its expanding economic relations with the Soviet Union and China.

Since breaking with Taiwan and "normalizing" its relations with the People's Republic of China, Japan has more than doubled its trade with the mainland. This year, Chinese-Japanese trade is likely to exceed \$25 billion and to give Japan a surplus of \$400 million or more.

Japan's most impressive coup was securing a Chinese commitment to ship 4.5 million tons of crude oil this year and a promise to increase oil shipments to as much as 10 million tons next year.

With these transactions, China reversed its policy of not exporting mineral resources in any significant amounts. China is now credibly considered a major source of oil, not only for Japan, but also for the Philippines and Thailand.

China's pressing need for foreign exchange no doubt played a role in deciding to open its pipelines to non-Soviet buyers. But observers here believe that

Japan's option to invest in the development of Siberian oil also influenced the Chinese decision.

Japan's trade with the Soviet Union is also growing at a fast pace; from \$1,088,084 in 1972 to \$1,561,910 in 1973. Patient diplomacy on both sides has given Japan access to some of Siberia's reputed natural resources.

Tyumen oil, because of its political sensitivity, is out of the shopping list for the moment, but Japan is already buying timber and wood chips and is putting down \$430 million to help finance the extraction of coking coal in southern Yakutia.

With the United States coming in as an equal partner, Japan is extending another loan for a survey of natural gas fields in the same Siberian region. It hopes to pay for part of the costs of a liquefaction plant and a pipeline in exchange for a supply of 10 billion cubic meters of gas every year for 20 years.

Japan is uniquely situated to exploit the rivalry between the two Socialist powers with little political risk to itself. It is the most important trading nation in a region where both the Soviet Union and China are contending for prestige and influence.

More vital yet, Japan is a leading producer of industrial materials and technology now in demand by the two nations for their own internal development.

China needs steel products, fertilizers and synthetic textile plants. The Soviet Union is in the market for metal-working machinery, offshore drilling rigs, earth-moving equipment and trucks.



A view of the Kure yard of Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, with large tanker under construction in foreground.

Alternatives to Petroleum

(Continued from page 7)

Solar light is focused on semi-conductors in water to supply both oxygen and hydrogen gas.

It has been discovered that a titanium oxide crystal electrode and a platinum electrode linked and immersed in water can be used to generate electricity when sunlight is directed at the surface of the titanium oxide. A Tokyo scientist involved in the project explained. He acknowledged, however, that it is "difficult to predict whether this and similar processes offer any chance of commercial application for the immediate or even distant future."

More to the point is Japan's gigantic program to harness the sun as a source of energy—the "Sunshine Project" series. Over the next 30 years, according to the program now under way, the Japanese will attempt to develop a commercially viable nuclear fusion reactor and a solar power generation plant.

It is thought possible, for instance, that a practical solar power generation plant, with a capacity of about 10,000 kilowatts, can be built in Japan by 1985. The eventual target, as the Japanese see the program, would be to construct a plant capable of producing 2 million kilowatts of electricity by 1990 at the latest. Yet the various "projects" also include extensive research into geothermal energy, production of synthetic gas and use of hydrogen energy too. An example: Japan's scientists now consider it likely that they can develop underground steam use far beyond the current scale of generation of only 20,000 kilowatts.

"Some of us see the chance of running water into the base of our volcanoes to generate steam," a Tokyo scientist suggested. "This just might allow the development of 10,000-kilowatt geothermal power stations within a decade or so, certainly as early as 1985 if we really push the concept."

The goal being mentioned is a 500,000-kilowatt generation plant using volcanic sources by 1990. No troubles are anticipated and some of those scientists most taken by the idea are promoting a generating capacity of about 2 million kilowatts by the end of this century.

Japan estimates that by 1985 the total amount of power generated by all types of geothermal plants in operation should reach at least 7 million kilowatts. This figure, it is claimed, could ap-

proach 48 million kilowatts 15 years later.

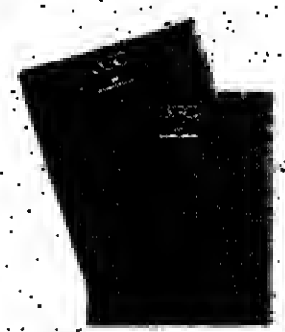
Not unnaturally, given recent developments, the Japanese are concerned about the future of their new energy programs. Cost spirals involving labor, equipment, facilities and fuel are eating into funds set aside or appropriated for the various projects.

This situation has led to a re-examining of the use of hydroelectric power, presently accounting for less than a third (28 per cent) of the total power consumed in Japan. Such hydro-power resources are abundant in the country and to a large extent remain relatively undeveloped.

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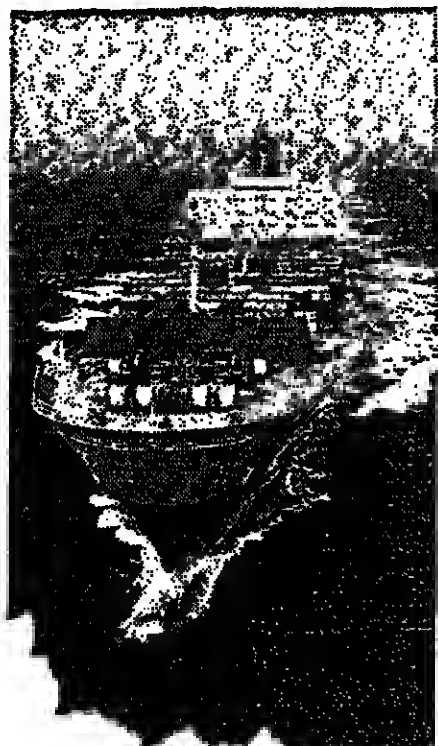
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Report from Mitsui O.S.K. Lines

Registered Head Office: 1, Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan Main Office: 3-3, 5-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of shareholders of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Ltd. was held in Osaka on the 28th November, 1974.



MOL achieves excellent results in current six-month term

The Liner Service of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, the most widespread such service in the world, over the current six-month period rang up performance figures greatly surpassing those of the preceding six months. This success can be attributed to the company's rational assignment of ships, in line with the increase in Japanese exports, the rise in profitability of

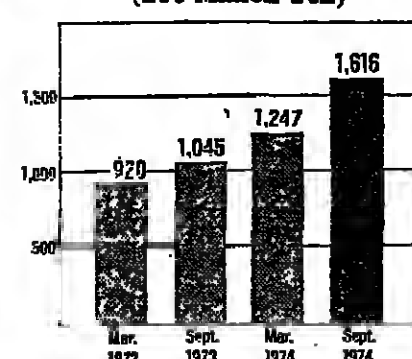
increasing cargo transport, from soaring freight rates of tramp, and to the company's all-out managerial efforts.

Total income reached ¥181,978 million—29 percent up from the preceding period. Pre-tax recurring profit amounted to ¥8,807 million which was an increase of 55 percent over that of the preceding six months. In June, MOL, as part of its project to further internationalize its operations, set up an oil-drilling joint venture—Global Marine MOL Ltd. It followed this up in September by deciding to initiate two joint venture companies of Saudi Arabian registry—Saudi Arabian Shipping Co., Ltd. and Arabian Maritime Operating Co., Ltd.

At the end of September, MOL listed its stock on the Brussels, Antwerp and Frankfurt Stock Exchanges. At present, MOL operates container services between the Far East and Europe, the Mediterranean, North America, and Australia. In addition to these, the company's conventional liner operations range all over the world. MOL's tramps, tankers and special cargo carriers are also playing a big role in helping expand world trade by undertaking transport of cargoes from resource-producing countries to leading industrial nations.

As of the end of September, MOL owned 143 ships totalling 6,714,195 dwt, while its total bottoms in operation at that time ran to 300 ships aggregating 10,384,085 dwt.

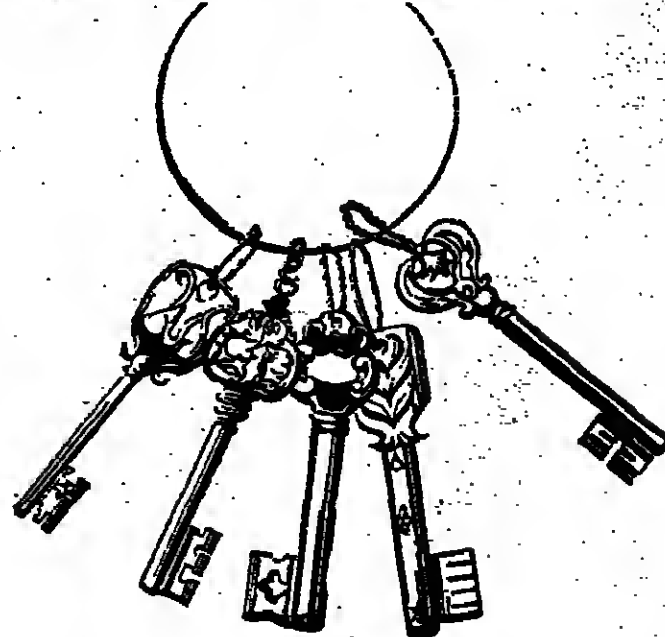
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By Carl Gewirtz

4 Exceptions

ording to Mr. Marria, there only four exceptions when new rates moved for other reasons. The first, earlier this year, was hit by a crisis of confidence in the pound, and the second was caused by the end of political crises (during the period Italian interest rates were low); the deutsche was weak in midsummer during the collapse of Bank Herstatt; sterling has fallen lately on the reportedly false rumor that the British Govt. were pulling their investment out of Britain, and the franc has been surprisingly

comes will have.

If the dollar improves on the foreign exchange market, bankers believe there is some chance of reopening the dollar sector of the economy in the next year. A leading bank says, assuming the dollar recovers, a very heavy volume of new business for the first three months to be cut short by a resumed uptrend in short-term rates as inflation continues unabated.

Currency considerations aside, the worldwide decline in interest rates is expected to drive capital markets domestically and internationally. Short-term rates

A political cartoon by Tom Swick. A man in a suit, seen from behind, has the word "RECESSION" written on his back. He is being thrown out of a store by a person whose arm is visible on the left. The man is flying through the air, with a motion line behind him. The store has a brick facade and a sign that says "SALE". A dog is lying on the ground in front of the store, looking up at the man being thrown out. The cartoon is signed "SWICK" in the bottom right corner.

which are the most sensitive to changes in official policy, have kept investors out of long-term commitments so long as the rates were heading upward. But now that they are declining, there is some incentive to move into longer-term instruments—where rates are still relatively high and where getting locked into a 10- to 15-year obligation at a fixed coupon is suddenly looking very attractive.

This is evident in the deutsche mark sector of the Eurobond-

market. The latest offering, a 100-million-DM, seven-year loan for New Zealand, is expected to carry a coupon of 9 3/4 per cent and an issue price of slightly below par. The terms, given the strength of the mark and the decline in short-term rates, are quite attractive and bankers are calling it a "hot issue."

Another factor in its favor is the rumor that the next 100-million-DM issue, which is expected for France's Caisse Na-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.)

The U.S. Economic Scene

By Richard E. Mooney

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Anti-trust law is one of this country's oldest forms of business regulation, and it is no less controversial today than at the time of its origin in the late 15th century. The very existence of a basically single structure of law that sets the United States apart from almost all other industrial countries. But, despite the fact that this code has been embedded in the American legal system for 34 years, its enforcement is still unfortunately regarded by businessmen and politicians as a sign of hostility toward business.

By this yardstick, the Ford administration is already indelibly labeled "anti-business." As the Justice Department's chief counsel himself spoke more forcefully in favor of a strong anti-trust policy, he included it in his anti-inflation program. He promised tougher enforcement of anti-trust laws, backed up with stiff penalties for violators. In November, the Justice Department filed the biggest anti-trust suit in history, aimed at breaking up the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

To call the Ford administration "anti-business" is, of course, absurd. The administration is happy if its liberal detractors are impressed by a vigorous anti-trust program. But the program is being carried away by thoughts that this administration intends to drive big business to the wall.

Fear of Dominance

The beginnings of anti-trust law were indeed "anti-business," developed in fear of the dominance of the big business trusts that were flourishing at the time. Viewed another way, however, the first anti-trust law—the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890—was actually the first important "con-

summer" law. It was based on the proposition that consumers should have a choice in what they consumed, rather than being forced to take whatever product, at whatever prices, a single dominant supplier might decide to

While the law has not been fundamentally changed in recent years, the level of enforcement rises and falls from decade to decade and from administration to administration. Currently, it is difficult to see the cause of these fluctuations. There are several possible reasons.

The reason that comes first to many minds may be deceptive, namely the immediate past record

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The stock market drifted last week as investors and traders attempted to gauge the depth of the recession and its effects on the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished the week with a gain of 6.31 points, at 593.43. The bulk of the week's gain came Tuesday, when the Dow rose 10.71 points. The average has ranged this year between a high of 831.66 on March 13 and a low of 577.80 on Dec. 8.

Worker layoffs continued at an accelerated pace. The auto industry was hard-hit by layoffs in one of the severest declines in its work force since World War II. The present slump in auto sales—down 30 per cent from the 1973 pace—is expected to continue well into next year, according to auto analysts.

Retail business has been slow, with many stores offering discounts well before Christmas. Traditionally, sales gains come after the holidays.

last week, the Treasury said it would not knowingly accept bids from foreign governments for U.S. gold. The Treasury is scheduled to sell two million ounces of gold at auction on Jan. 6.

President Ford indicated concern last week about the proposed price increase of 8 to 10 per cent on some steel products by the United States Steel Corp. He demanded that U.S. Steel justify in writing the price increases.

Consumer prices continued to climb. The consumer price index surged last month. Since November, 1973, prices have climbed 12.1 per cent, the largest 12-month rise since a 12.5-per-cent increase in the year ended Sept. 30, 1947.

With inflation moving ahead, the Labor Department said the "real" spendable earnings of factory workers in November dropped 1.7 per cent from October. It was the fifth monthly decline in a row.

of the Nixon administration. This record was badly tarnished by the revelations of politicking that went on behind the scenes while a decision was being weighed on whether the government should approve the merger of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Although this made a lasting impression of softness toward big business, the Federal Trade Commission brought anti-trust charges against the Xerox Corp. (settled last month) and against eight major oil companies during the same administration. Also, the Securities and Exchange Commission was pressing to break up Wall Street price fixing—that is the practice of charging identical commissions. Meanwhile, the Justice Department itself was developing the AT&T suit and was preparing to go to trial with the suit against the International Business Machines Corp.—the biggest such suit in history until AT&T came along.

Personalities Factor

A second reason for the apparent upturn in federal anti-trust activity may stem from personalities—a diligent assistant attorney general in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, Thomas Kauper, whose work has lately been enhanced by a free-swinging attorney general who is now departing, William Saxbe. At the time that Mr. Ford was declaring his own anti-trust commitment, Mr. Saxbe put it more bluntly: "Price fixers should go to prison." Inside the Justice Department, Mr. Saxbe also gave Mr. Kauper greater authority.

A third reason is the state of the economy—particularly inflation, but also the recession. Some businessmen have protested that this is no time for the government to press anti-trust action.

Over-Counter Market

| | Sales | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 | 1979 | 1978 | 1977 | 1976 | 1975 | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 | 1937 | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 | 1913 | 1912 | 1911 | 1910 | 1909 | 1908 | 1907 | 1906 | 1905 | 1904 | 1903 | 1902 | 1901 | 1900 | 1899 | 1898 | 1897 | 1896 | 1895 | 1894 | 1893 | 1892 | 1891 | 1890 | 1889 | 1888 | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 | 1884 | 1883 | 1882 | 1881 | 1880 | 1879 | 1878 | 1877 | 1876 | 1875 | 1874 | 1873 | 1872 | 1871 | 1870 | 1869 | 1868 | 1867 | 1866 | 1865 | 1864 | 1863 | 1862 | 1861 | 1860 | 1859 | 1858 | 1857 | 1856 | 1855 | 1854 | 1853 | 1852 | 1851 | 1850 | 1849 | 1848 | 1847 | 1846 | 1845 | 1844 | 1843 | 1842 | 1841 | 1840 | 1839 | 1838 | 1837 | 1836 | 1835 | 1834 | 1833 | 1832 | 1831 | 1830 | 1829 | 1828 | 1827 | 1826 | 1825 | 1824 | 1823 | 1822 | 1821 | 1820 | 1819 | 1818 | 1817 | 1816 | 1815 | 1814 | 1813 | 1812 | 1811 | 1810 | 1809 | 1808 | 1807 | 1806 | 1805 | 1804 | 1803 | 1802 | 1801 | 1800 | 1799 | 1798 | 1797 | 1796 | 1795 | 1794 | 1793 | 1792 | 1791 | 1790 | 1789 | 1788 | 1787 | 1786 | 1785 | 1784 | 1783 | 1782 | 1781 | 1780 | 1779 | 1778 | 1777 | 1776 | 1775 | 1774 | 1773 | 1772 | 1771 | 1770 | 1769 | 1768 | 1767 | 1766 | 1765 | 1764 | 1763 | 1762 | 1761 | 1760 | 1759 | 1758 | 1757 | 1756 | 1755 | 1754 | 1753 | 1752 | 1751 | 1750 | 1749 | 1748 | 1747 | 1746 | 1745 | 1744 | 1743 | 1742 | 1741 | 1740 | 1739 | 1738 | 1737 | 1736 | 1735 | 1734 | 1733 | 1732 | 1731 | 1730 | 1729 | 1728 | 1727 | 1726 | 1725 | 1724 | 1723 | 1722 | 1721 | 1720 | 1719 | 1718 | 1717 | 1716 | 1715 | 1714 | 1713 | 1712 | 1711 | 1710 | 1709 | 1708 | 1707 | 1706 | 1705 | 1704 | 1703 | 1702 | 1701 | 1700 | 1699 | 1698 | 1697 | 1696 | 1695 | 1694 | 1693 | 1692 | 1691 | 1690 | 1689 | 1688 | 1687 | 1686 | 1685 | 1684 | 1683 | 1682 | 1681 | 1680 | 1679 | 1678 | 1677 | 1676 | 1675 | 1674 | 1673 | 1672 | 1671 | 1670 | 1669 | 1668 | 1667 | 1666 | 1665 | 1664 | 1663 | 1662 | 1661 | 1660 | 1659 | 1658 | 1657 | 1656 | 1655 | 1654 | 1653 | 1652 | 1651 | 1650 | 1649 | 1648 | 1647 | 1646 | 1645 | 1644 | 1643 | 1642 | 1641 | 1640 | 1639 | 1638 | 1637 | 1636 | 1635 | 1634 | 1633 | 1632 | 1631 | 1630 | 1629 | 1628 | 1627 | 1626 | 1625 | 1624 | 1623 | 1622 | 1621 | 1620 | 1619 | 1618 | 1617 | 1616 | 1615 | 1614 | 1613 | 1612 | 1611 | 1610 | 1609 | 1608 | 1607 | 1606 | 1605 | 1604 | 1603 | 1602 | 1601 | 1600 | 1599 | 1598 | 1597 | 1596 | 1595 | 1594 | 1593 | 1592 | 1591 | 1590 | 1589 | 1588 | 1587 | 1586 | 1585 | 1584 | 1583 | 1582 | 1581 | 1580 | 1579 | 1578 | 1577 | 1576 | 1575 | 1574 | 1573 | 1572 | 1571 | 1570 | 1569 | 1568 | 1567 | 1566 | 1565 | 1564 | 1563 | 1562 | 1561 | 1560 | 1559 | 1558 | 1557 | 1556 | 1555 | 1554 | 1553 | 1552 | 1551 | 1550 | 1549 | 1548 | 1547 | 1546 | 1545 | 1544 | 1543 | 1542 | 1541 | 1540 | 1539 | 1538 | 1537 | 1536 | 1535 | 1534 | 1533 | 1532 | 1531 | 1530 | 1529 | 1528 | 1527 | 1526 | 1525 | 1524 | 1523 | 1522 | 1521 | 1520 | 1519 | 1518 | 1517 | 1516 | 1515 | 1514 | 1513 | 1512 | 1511 | 1510 | 1509 | 1508 | 1507 | 1506 | 1505 | 1504 | 1503 | 1502 | 1501 | 1500 | 1499 | 1498 | 1497 | 1496 | 1495 | 1494 | 1493 | 1492 | 1491 | 1490 | 1489 | 1488 | 1487 | 1486 | 1485 | 1484 | 1483 | 1482 | 1481 | 1480 | 1479 | 1478 | 1477 | 1476 | 1475 | 1474 | 1473 | 1472 | 1471 | 1470 | 1469 | 1468 | 1467 | 1466 | 1465 | 1464 | 1463 | 1462 | 1461 | 1460 | 1459 | 1458 | 1457 | 1456 | 1455 | 1454 | 1453 | 1452 | 1451 | 1450 | 1449 | 1448 | 1447 | 1446 | 1445 | 1444 | 1443 | 1442 | 1441 | 1440 | 1439 | 1438 | 1437 | 1436 | 1435 | 1434 | 1433 | 1432 | 1431 | 1430 | 1429 | 1428 | 1427 | 1426 | 1425 | 1424 | 1423 | 1422 | 1421 | 1420 | 1419 | 1418 | 1417 | 1416 | 1415 | 1414 | 1413 | 1412 | 1411 | 1410 | 1409 | 1408 | 1407 | 1406 | 1405 | 1404 | 1403 | 1402 | 1401 | 1400 | 1399 | 1398 | 1397 | 1396 | 1395 | 1394 | 1393 | 1392 | 1391 | 1390 | 1389 | 1388 | 1387 | 1386 | 1385 | 1384 | 1383 | 1382 | 1381 | 1380 | 1379 | 1378 | 1377 | 1376 | 1375 | 1374 | 1373 | 1372 | 1371 | 1370 | 1369 | 1368 | 1367 | 1366 | 1365 | 1364 | 1363 | 1362 | 1361 | 1360 | 1359 | 1358 | 1357 | 1356 | 1355 | 1354 | 1353 | 1352 | 1351 | 1350 | 1349 | 1348 | 1347 | 1346 | 1345 | 1344 | 1343 | 1342 | 1341 | 1340 | 1339 | 1338 | 1337 | 1336 | 1335 | 1334 | 1333 | 1332 | 1331 | 1330 | 1329 | 1328 | 1327 | 1326 | 1325 | 1324 | 1323 | 1322 | 1321 | 1320 | 1319 | 1318 | 1317 | 1316 | 1315 | 1314 | 1313 | 1312 | 1311 | 1310 | 1309 | 1308 | 1307 | 1306 | 1305 | 1304 | 1303 | 1302 | 1301 | 1300 | 1299 | 1298 | 1297 | 1296 | 1295 | 1294 | 1293 | 1292 | 1291 | 1290 | 1289 | 1288 | 1287 | 1286 | 1285 | 1284 | 1283 | 1282 | 1281 | 1280 | 1279 | 1278 | 1277 | 1276 | 1275 | 1274 | 1273 | 1272 | 1271 | 1270 | 1269 | 1268 | 1267 | 1266 | 1265 | 1264 | 1263 | 1262 | 1261 | 1260 | 1259 | 1258 | 1257 | 1256 | 1255 | 1254 | 1253 | 1252 | 1251 | 1250 | 1249 | 1248 | 1247 | 1246 | 1245 | 1244 | 1243 | 1242 | 1241 | 1240 | 1239 | 1238 | 1237 | 1236 | 1235 | 1234 | 1233 | 1232 | 1231 | 1230 | 1229 | 1228 | 1227 | 1226 | 1225 | 1224 | 1223 | 1222 | 1221 | 1220 | 1219 | 1218 | 1217 | 1216 | 1215 | 1214 | 1213 | 1212 | 1211 | 1210 | 1209 | 1208 | 1207 | 1206 | 1205 | 1204 | 1203 | 1202 | 1201 | 1200 | 1199 | 1198 | 1197 | 1196 | 1195 | 1194 | 1193 | 1192 | 1191 | 1190 | 1189 | 1188 | 1187 | 1186 | 1185 | 1184 | 1183 | 1182 | 1181 | 1180 | 1179 | 1178 | 1177 | 1176 | 1175 | 1174 | 1173 | 1172 | 1171 | 1170 | 1169 | 1168 | 1167 | 1166 | 1165 | 1164 | 1163 | 1162 | 1161 | 1160 | 1159 | 1158 | 1157 | 1156 | 1155 | 1154 | 1153 | 1152 | 1151 | 1150 | 1149 | 1148 | 1147 | 1146 | 1145 | 1144 | 1143 | 1142 | 1141 | 1140 | 1139 | 1138 | 1137 | 1136 | 1135 | 1134 | 1133 | 1132 | 1131 | 1130 | 1129 | 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983 | 982 | 981 | 980 | 979 | 978 | 977 | 976 | 975 | 974 | 973 | 972 | 971 | 970 | 969 | 968 | 967 | 966 | 965 | 964 | 963 | 962 | 961 | 960 | 959 | 958 | 957 | 956 | 955 | 954 | 953 | 952 | 951 | 950 | 949 | 948 | 947 | 946 | 945 | 944 | 943 | 942 | 941 | 940 | 939 | 938 | 937 | 936 | 935 | 934 | 933 | 932 | 931 | 930 | 929 | 928 | 927 | 926 | 925 | 924 | 923 | 922 | 921 | 920 | 919 | 918 | 917 | 916 | 915 | 914 | 913 | 912 | 911 | 910 | 909 | 908 | 907 | 906 | 905 | 904 | 903 | 902 | 901 | 900 | 899 | 898 | 897 | 896 | 895 | 894 | 893 | 892 | 891 | 890 | 889 | 888 | 887 | 886 | 885 | 884 | 883 | 882 | 881 | 880 | 879 | 878 | 877 | 876 | 875 | 874 | 873 | 872 | 871 | 870 | 869 | 868 | 867 | 866 | 865 | 864 | 863 | 862 | 861 | 860 | 859 | 858 | 857 | 856 | 855 | 854 | 853 | 852 | 851 | 850 | 849 | 848 | 847 | 846 | 845 | 844 | 843 | 842 | 841 | 840 | 839 | 838 | 837 | 836 | 835 | 834 | 833 | 832 | 831 | 830 | 829 | 828 | 827 | 826 | 825 | 824 | 823 | 822 | 821 | 820 | 819 | 818 | 817 | 816 | 815 | 814 | 813 | 812 | 811 | 810 | 809 | 808 | 807 | 806 | 805 | 804 | 803 | 802 | 801 | 800 | 799 | 798 | 797 | 796 | 795 | 794 | 793 | 792 | 791 | 790 | 789 | 788 | 787 | 786 | 785 | 784 | 783 | 782 | 781 | 780 | 779 | 778 | 777 | 776 | 775 | 774 | 773 | 772 | 771 | 770 | 769 | 768 | 767 | 766 | 765 | 764 | 763 | 762 | 761 | 760 | 759 | 758 | 757 | 756 | 755 | 754 | 753 | 752 | 751 | 750 | 749 | 748 | 747 | 746 | 745 | 744 | 743 | 742 | 741 | 740 | 739 | 738 | 737 | 736 | 735 | 734 | 733 | 732 | 731 | 730 | 729 | 728 | 727 | 726 | 725 | 724 | 723 | 722 | 721 | 720 | 719 | 718 | 717 | 716 | 715 | 714 | 713 | 712 | 711 | 710 | 709 | 708 | 707 | 706 | 705 | 704 | 703 | 702 | 701 | 700 | 699 | 698 | 697 | 696 | 695 | 694 | 693 | 692 | 691 | 690 | 689 | 688 | 687 | 686 | 685 | 684 | 683 | 682 | 681 | 680 | 679 | 678 | 677 | 676 | 675 | 674 | 673 | 672 | 671 | 670 | 669 | 668 | 667 | 666 | 665 | 664 | 663 | 662 | 661 | 660 | 659 | 658 | 657 | 656 | 655 | 654 | 653 | 652 | 651 | 650 | 649 | 648 | 647 | 646 | 645 | 644 | 643 | 642 | 641 | 640 | 639 | 638 | 637 | 636 | 635 | 634 | 633 | 632 | 631 | 630 | 629 | 628 | 627 | 626 | 625 | 624 | 623 | 622 | 621 | 620 | 619 | 618 | 617 | 616 | 615 | 614 | 613 | 612 | 611 | 610 | 609 | 608 | 607 | 606 | 605 | 604 | 603 | 602 | 601 | 600 | 599 | 598 | 597 | 596 | 595 | 594 | 593 | 592 | 591 | 590 | 589 | 588 | 587 | 586 | 585 | 584 | 583 | 582 | 581 | 580 | 579 | 578 | 577 | 576 | 575 | 574 | 573 | 572 | 571 | 570 | 569 | 568 | 567 | 566 | 565 | 564 | 563 | 562 |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----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[illegible][illegible]

Airlines.

Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper. Why? The Tribune's the paper significant Europeans read, and it's on sale at more than 8500 newsstands every day.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

AUSTRAL TRUST S.A.
(In liquidation)

Registered office:
37 R. Notre-Dame, Luxembourg
Régistrée de Commerce: B.N. 7031

**NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF
LIQUIDATION PROCEEDS**

Shareholders are hereby advised that the final liquidation proceeds of U.S. \$5.84 per share will be payable at the offices of Creditbank S.A., Luxembourg, as from the 21st December, 1974, against remittance of the bearer share certificates.

The Liquidators.

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the
Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quota December 13, 1974
Luxembourg France 25 (U.S. 6.67)

Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-788, Nassau, Bahamas.

Domestic Bonds

| Bonds | Sales in \$1,000 | High | Low | Last |
|-----------------|------------------|------|-----|------|
| Admiral 7/28/75 | 7 | 55 | 60 | 60 |
| Admiral 8/28/75 | 9 | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| AEPW 7/28/79 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| AEPW 8/28/79 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| AEPW 9/28/79 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| AEPW 10/28/79 | 16 | 83 | 77 | 77 |
| AEPW 11/28/79 | 18 | 83 | 77 | 77 |
| AEPW 12/28/79 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 1/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 2/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 3/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 4/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 5/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 6/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 7/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 8/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 9/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 10/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 11/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 12/28/80 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 1/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 2/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 3/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 4/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 5/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 6/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 7/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 8/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 9/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 10/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 11/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 12/28/81 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 1/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 2/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 3/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 4/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 5/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 7/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 9/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 10/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 11/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 12/28/82 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 1/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 2/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 3/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 4/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 5/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 9/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 10/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 11/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 12/28/83 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 1/28/84 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 2/28/84 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 3/28/84 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 5/28/84 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 9/28/93 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 10/28/93 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 11/28/93 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 12/28/93 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 1/28/94 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 2/28/94 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 3/28/94 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 8/28/99 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 9/28/99 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 10/28/99 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 3/28/00 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 4/28/00 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 5/28/00 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 7/28/00 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 10/28/00 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
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| AEPW 12/28/00 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 1/28/01 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 2/28/01 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 3/28/01 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 4/28/01 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 5/28/01 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 6/28/01 | 3 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| AEPW 7/28/01 | 3 | 76 | | |

Euromarket

Continued from Page 11
 The decline in short-term rates
 The decline in short-term rates
 The decline in short-term rates

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 21, 1974
 Sales High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

American Exchange

Week Ended Dec. 21, 1974
 Sales High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

Market Averages

Week Ended Dec. 21, 1974
 Sales High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

Treasury Bills

Dec. 26, 1974 7.07 6.88 6.82
 Dec. 27, 1974 7.00 6.86 6.86
 Dec. 28, 1974 7.06 6.86 6.86
 Dec. 29, 1974 7.06 6.86 6.86
 Dec. 30, 1974 7.06 6.86 6.86

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices
 of the week's trading
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

WORLD FAMOUS
 LIDO
 Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 6.45 a.m.
 Two shows
 GRAND JEU
 MINIMUM PER PERSON
 TAX AND TIP INCLUDED

CALAVADOS

JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS
 Salsa, Salsa, Salsa
 Christmas Eve: "A la Calle" - Special
 Christmas Eve: "A la Calle" - Special
 Christmas Eve: "A la Calle" - Special

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

Foreign Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
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 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

International Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
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Deutsche Marks

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
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European Currency Units

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
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Luxembourg Francs

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
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 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

French Francs

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
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Guineas

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
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 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

Sterling Pounds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
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Foreign Bonds

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International Bonds

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Deutsche Marks

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European Currency Units

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Luxembourg Francs

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French Francs

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Guineas

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Sterling Pounds

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Foreign Bonds

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International Bonds

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Deutsche Marks

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European Currency Units

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Luxembourg Francs

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French Francs

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Guineas

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Sterling Pounds

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Foreign Bonds

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International Bonds

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European Currency Units

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Luxembourg Francs

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French Francs

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Guineas

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Sterling Pounds

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Foreign Bonds

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International Bonds

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Deutsche Marks

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European Currency Units

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Luxembourg Francs

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Sterling Pounds

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

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Deutsche Marks

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European Currency Units

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Luxembourg Francs

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French Francs

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Guineas

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Sterling Pounds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Change
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 1,000,000 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2

Change continents in London

Africa, Asia, America, Australia. We fly to them all.

As well as being Europe's biggest gateway, London is still Europe's least expensive capital. Which makes it a great place for a stop-over.

You can see the sights. Pick up some Irish linen. Or a length of Scottish tweed. Buy up Marks and Spencer. Enjoy the roast beef of old England. Spend some time in a real English pub. And see what's going to happen on Broadway before it happens on Broadway.



British airways

Worldwide you'll be in good hands

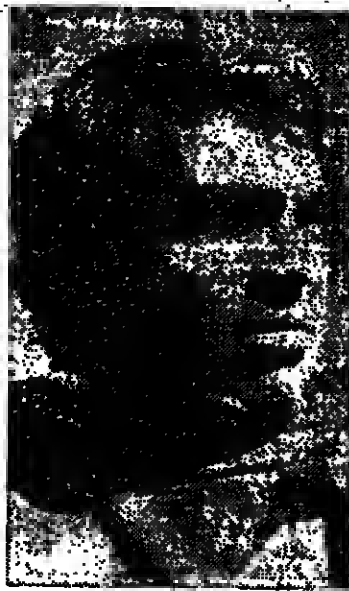
Anti-Trust Violation Cited in Kapp Case

NFL Reserve System Ruled Illegal by Judge

From Wire Dispatches

FRANCISCO, Dec. 22. A sweeping decision by a federal judge in San Francisco today ruled that the National Football League's reserve system, which binds players to their teams, violates the anti-trust laws.

The ruling, released here, responds to a suit brought last year by former NFL player Joe Kapp, who claimed that the league's reserve system, which binds players to their teams, violates the anti-trust laws.



Joe Kapp

'Imposing restraint virtually unlimited in time and extent goes far beyond any possible need for fair protection of the interest of club-employers or the purposes of the NFL and that it imposes upon the player-employers such undue hardships as to be an unreasonable restraint.'

—Judge Sweigert.



Judge William Sweigert

form of a partial summary judgment and left a number of minor issues to be determined by a later trial.

Kapp's attorneys said Friday night they would seek a judgment in the millions.

Kapp, now 36 and living in a San Francisco suburb, said he didn't know "if it will ever be worth missing out on the prime of my pro football career. But I thought it was worth it to challenge the system. I didn't quit. I reported to Boston to play football and they threw me out. What else could I do? I was forced into legal proceedings because they wouldn't let me play."

In New York, Marvin Miller, head of the baseball players' union, said the Kapp case may force Congress to make a uniform law regulating all major professional sports.

In denying outfielder Curt Flood's attempt to overturn baseball's reserve system, the Supreme Court took note that baseball was an exception in that it is exempt from anti-trust laws and hinted that it was up to Congress to set standard rules for all pro sports.

Happy Leader

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Ed Garvey, head of the NFL's Players Association, hailed the San Francisco decision "as the most exciting development in the history of professional sports."

Garvey added that the ruling would not necessarily mean that the better players would go to a few wealthy teams in a bidding war.

"All the teams are rich in the NFL," he said. "The poor teams, poor in quality, can now get good immediately instead of waiting years and years to improve through the college draft."

The termination of the Roselle rule was one of the key issues in the players' bitter strike during last summer's training season.

Would this new mean a lessening of loyalty of players, who know they can get up and go whenever their contracts expire?

"We discussed this possibility with the players," said Garvey. "And the feeling is that out of that many would change teams. They've moved to a city, bought a home there, found a job. You don't always go looking for new jobs if you're happy. If not, you'll move. I think in the first two years there'll be a lot of movement, then it will taper off."

Naples to Defend

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Mexico's José Napoleón will defend his World Boxing Council welterweight title against Ángel Espada of Puerto Rico early next year, the champion announced yesterday.

The fight will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, but the exact date has not been set.



IN THE WAY—Vikings' Jim Marshall menaces Cards' ball carrier Terry Metcalf during first quarter of playoff.

Nelson of U.S. Victor Of Women's Downhill

SAALBACH, Austria, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Cindy Nelson of the United States moved into the highlight of the world championships by winning a women's World Cup downhill race.

The 19-year-old covered the 2,700-meter course in 1 minute 38.25 seconds, edging out Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland and Rosi Mittermaier of West Germany. They clocked 1:36.49 and 1:37, respectively.

"It's been a perfect race," Nelson said after the victory. "I couldn't have raced better."

Nelson's form has been improving from race to race. She finished fourth in the season's first downhill at Val d'Isère, France, and second at Cortina, Italy, last week.

The American swept to world prominence last January at Grindelwald, Switzerland, where she became the first girl to beat Austrian wonderwoman Annemarie Proell-Moser in a downhill in two years.

Proell, the World Cup holder, finished seventh yesterday.

WOMEN'S CUP STANDINGS

| Rank | Name | Points |
|------|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | A. Proell-Moser, Austria | 56 |
| 2 | Cindy Nelson, U.S. | 50 |
| 3 | Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger. | 42 |
| 4 | Marie-Therese Nadig, Switzerland | 38 |
| 5 | F. Gerrat, France | 37 |
| 6 | Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria | 36 |
| 7 | C. G. Schneider, W. Ger. | 26 |
| 8 | G. Zechmeister, W. Ger. | 26 |
| 9 | S. Zurborg, Austria | 20 |

DOWNHILL RESULTS

| Rank | Name | Time |
|------|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Cindy Nelson, U.S. | 1:38.25 |
| 2 | Marie-Therese Nadig, Switzerland | 1:36.49 |
| 3 | Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger. | 1:37.00 |
| 4 | Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria | 1:37.10 |
| 5 | F. Gerrat, France | 1:37.15 |
| 6 | Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria | 1:37.25 |
| 7 | C. G. Schneider, W. Ger. | 1:37.43 |
| 8 | G. Zechmeister, W. Ger. | 1:37.55 |
| 9 | S. Zurborg, Austria | 1:37.74 |

NHL Results

Friday's Games

| Game | Score |
|------------------------------|--|
| Montreal 4, Vancouver 1 | Bouchard, M. (Montreal); G. (Vancouver) |
| St. Louis 4, Detroit 2 | St. Louis (St. Louis); G. (Detroit) |
| Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2 | Philadelphia (Philadelphia); G. (Pittsburgh) |
| Calgary 4, Washington 2 | Calgary (Calgary); G. (Washington) |
| Atlanta 4, St. Louis 2 | Atlanta (Atlanta); G. (St. Louis) |
| San Jose 4, Los Angeles 2 | San Jose (San Jose); G. (Los Angeles) |
| Edmonton 4, Phoenix 2 | Edmonton (Edmonton); G. (Phoenix) |
| San Jose 4, Los Angeles 2 | San Jose (San Jose); G. (Los Angeles) |
| Edmonton 4, Phoenix 2 | Edmonton (Edmonton); G. (Phoenix) |

Saturday's Games

| Game | Score |
|------------------------------|--|
| Montreal 4, Los Angeles 2 | Lapointe, R. (Montreal); G. (Los Angeles) |
| St. Louis 4, Detroit 2 | St. Louis (St. Louis); G. (Detroit) |
| Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2 | Philadelphia (Philadelphia); G. (Pittsburgh) |
| Calgary 4, Washington 2 | Calgary (Calgary); G. (Washington) |
| Atlanta 4, St. Louis 2 | Atlanta (Atlanta); G. (St. Louis) |
| San Jose 4, Los Angeles 2 | San Jose (San Jose); G. (Los Angeles) |
| Edmonton 4, Phoenix 2 | Edmonton (Edmonton); G. (Phoenix) |
| San Jose 4, Los Angeles 2 | San Jose (San Jose); G. (Los Angeles) |
| Edmonton 4, Phoenix 2 | Edmonton (Edmonton); G. (Phoenix) |

College Basketball Scores

Friday

| Game | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Holy Cross 87, Iowa 46 | |
| Indiana 75, Temple 56 | |
| Virginia Tech 82, Duke 63 | |
| Michigan 82, Ohio State 63 | |
| North Carolina 78, Wake Forest 52 | |
| Georgia Tech 82, Duke 63 | |
| Florida 82, Texas Tech 64 | |
| Arizona 82, Colorado 62 | |
| Utah 82, Stanford 74 | |
| San Jose 82, Los Angeles 62 | |
| Edmonton 82, Phoenix 62 | |
| San Jose 82, Los Angeles 62 | |
| Edmonton 82, Phoenix 62 | |

Saturday

| Game | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Indiana 82, Ohio State 62 | |
| Michigan 82, Ohio State 62 | |
| North Carolina 82, Wake Forest 52 | |
| Georgia Tech 82, Duke 63 | |
| Florida 82, Texas Tech 64 | |
| Arizona 82, Colorado 62 | |
| Utah 82, Stanford 74 | |
| San Jose 82, Los Angeles 62 | |
| Edmonton 82, Phoenix 62 | |
| San Jose 82, Los Angeles 62 | |
| Edmonton 82, Phoenix 62 | |

College Basketball Scores

Saturday

| Game | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Indiana 82, Ohio State 62 | |
| Michigan 82, Ohio State 62 | |
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| Georgia Tech 82, Duke 63 | |
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| San Jose 82, Los Angeles 62 | |
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| San Jose 82, Los Angeles 62 | |
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College Basketball Scores

Sunday

| Game | Score |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Indiana 82, Ohio State 62 | |
| Michigan 82, Ohio State 62 | |
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College Basketball Scores

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